Two Parts
12 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLIV.....NO. 13,588. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1895.—TWO PARTS.—12 PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

STORM - BELATED FLEET

Seven Clippers Come in with Stories of the February Blizzard.

NINETY DAYS FOR TWO WEEKS' TRIP

The Milton Stuart Driven 900 Miles by the Gale—Sails Shredded as Soon as Set—One of Her Crew Killed.

The most remarkable illustration of the savage fury of that February blizzard and its succeeding gales was had yesterday when a storm-belated fleet reached port. The day was made notable in another way. It witnessed the arrival here of seven ships of the type called clipper—the largest number of that class which has reached port in any single day in many years.

The experience of one of the broad-winged packets—that of the four-masted clipper Milton Stuart—is a fair sample of what many other vessels of the fleet encountered.

The Stuart was built for speed, and in the trip just ended she made a record. Her owners regret that she made one in the wrong direction. When the vessel cast off her towline and sheeted her topsails home off Amsterdam, Dec. 11, Capt. Norman expected to raise the Highland Lights before a fortnight had passed. A voyage extended to ninety days shows how far his expectations went astray.

The Stuart ranged her Campania-like bulwarks alongside her Brooklyn pier yesterday forenoon. There she was boarded by a reporter for The New-York Times. The sturdy Britons who manned the giant craft gathered around him and told of the many trials they had had during the voyage.

The vessel got into trouble from the start. Hardly had she cast off her towline before she was compelled to seek shelter from a furious gale. She rode that out at an anchorage off the Downs, and got under way again Dec. 27. Another gale threatened to drive her on a lee shore, but she managed to slip into St. Ellen's Road, Isle of Wight, where she staid until the storm had expended its violence.

The ship finally found an offing, caught a favoring gale on the quarter, and came racing westward at a fine rate of speed. She rushed unchecked into the tempestuous region of Cape Hatteras, and there baffling storms were met.

These continued with varying violence until Feb. 4. Then a heavy gale came from the northwest. It was the forerunner of the great blizzard, and, according to its observers, it had some peculiar traits of its own. The wind "hauled" from northwest to south, which is the sailor way of saying that it shifted from northwest to south by way of east. Then it "backed" to east, which, the sailor men explained, was the reverse of "hauling." During it all the entire watch was kept on deck, bracing the yards first this way and that, while the helmsman "watched the compass chase its tail like a cat at play."

The next morning the wind settled into a steady gale from the northwest, and bitter cold the blast was. It was nearly 40° lower than the temperature of the water, and a choking, blinding vapor was the result.

Then came the blizzard. Its icy breath clothed the rigging and spars, and storms of spray, driven by the hurricane, made ridges of ice along the deck. Under four staysails and lower topsails, the ship was hove to. One after the other the staysails were carried away, and then the mizzen topsail went. It was followed by the main topsail, and the ship began to roll her twenty-four-foot-high bulwarks into the water. Her troughlike decks were filled with the swashing flood, and life lines stretched along the deck were necessary to prevent the men from being washed overboard.

The foretopsail blew away like a whiff of smoke, and, stripped of all her canvas, the vessel was in imminent danger of rolling her masts overboard. By dint of much effort, the vessel's stern was brought to the hurricane, her main lower topsail was sheeted home, and, impelled by that narrow strip of cloth, the big clipper spun out a wake as white as the clouds of snow which were flying with the hurricane.

Fast as the vessel sped, the seas rolled more swiftly. They ran along her sides as waves swell by a pier head, and, bowing and sheering over the surges, the ship was a dozen times near broaching to. She finally managed to do it, and a minute later her decks were being swept fore and aft, and her yardarms were dripping in the seas.

"The rolling of the ship," said Mate Greenland, "was the most tremendous I have ever seen. I would not have believed that a vessel could have gone through what the Stuart did and survived it. The rack and strain loosened her stays and shrouds, and these became so slack that it looked almost a miracle that the masts, every one of them, did not swing overboard. That is what we expected them to do. But they didn't, and there's the wonder of it."

The foresail was shaken out, "goose-winged," and its pressure brought the ship before the wind again. All during that day and night she sped before the tempest. One overtaking wave burst over the poop, smashed the port lifeboat, and wrecked everything else in its path.

Then the gale slowed up a bit and a mizzen topsail was bent and the ship was hove to. The sail had hardly been made fast to the jackstay and its sheets made fast before a furious squall tore it into shreds. A fierce gale followed the squall, the ship was put before the wind again, and, "with a flowing sea and a wind that followed fast," she resumed her flight to the southward. Lightning and sleet accompanied the blast. A little schooner, with deckload of lumber washing adrift, was sighted for a moment, and then a drift of fog hid the foundering craft.

A topsail was bent and set while the ship was running. It took several hours to accomplish that task. Those who had it in charge finally announced that the sail was ready for setting. The helm was put up, the ship brought to the wind, and the next moment the frayed ends of the sails were violently whipping the yard.

"All hands wear ship!" rang out the order, as the vessel commenced her dizzy tumbles over a-beam on sea, and wearing under "bare poles," the ship was again headed to the southward.

The storm subsided the next day, Feb. 13. The sun shone out a moment from behind a cloud, an observation was taken, and it was found that the vessel was just 900 miles from the point where she had struck the blizzard, or, more accurately, where the blizzard had struck her.

Nothing more startling than a narrow escape from collision with a coasting steamship occurred until March 3. Then another gale sent the fore upper topsail adrift. Three men were sent aloft to secure the flapping canvas. A sudden lurch of the ship pitched all three forward of the yard. One caught by the foot ropes, and another held on to the gaskets. The third, Oscar Elliassen, was thrown to the deck and instantly killed.

The Stuart carries a crew of forty men, and none of them was sorry when the voyage had ended. The ship will load here with case oil for China. Before doing so, she will require two new suits of canvas. The vessel is of 3,155 tons register, and is said to be the biggest iron ship that has ever put into this port.

The Roanoke, the biggest American sailing ship, followed the Stuart in. The latter is from Manila, 101 days out. She brings a cargo of 22,803 bales of hemp, the largest ever brought to this port by a sailing ship.

Other clippers which made port yesterday were the St. Nicholas, from Yokohama, Sept. 2; the Matterhorn, from Shanghai, Sept. 17; the St. Mirren, from Calcutta, 118 days out; the Emily Reed, from Manila, 178 days out, and the Kestna, from Manila, 130 days out. The latter lost one of her crew, Jon Jansen, during a hurricane encountered Dec. 10.

CONDUCT UNBECOMING A CHRISTIAN

The Rev. Dr. Alexander G. McAuley of Philadelphia Found Guilty by a Committee of His Church.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 10.—The Rev. Dr. Alexander G. McAuley, for forty-two years pastor of the Union Tabernacle Presbyterian Church in this city, has been adjudged guilty of the charge of conduct unbecoming a Christian by a judicial commission of the Presbyterian Church, and the verdict will be presented to the Presbytery at its meeting next Monday. Dr. McAuley is about seventy-five years old.

It was about a year ago that ugly rumors regarding the doctor reached the ears of the Elders of the church, and finally resulted in serious consideration being given the subject. It is said that certain members of the congregation made it their concern to shadow their pastor upon the occasion of his visits to questionable localities of the city, and that it was on the strength of what they reported that the Elders of the church repuested Dr. McAuley to appear before them. He ignored the summons and soon afterward resigned.

Charges were then formulated and presented to the Presbytery, and a judicial committee was appointed to try Dr. McAuley. The general accusation was "conduct unbecoming a Christian," but there were at least a dozen specific charges. It is said that the testimony showed that Dr. McAuley had been leading a double life for the last nine or ten years.

Upon the occasion of his visits to resorts of unsavory character he usually wore clothing that was not in keeping with his position as a minister of the Gospel. It was shown in the trial that he made one place of questionable repute a rendezvous for five years, and that he was familiarly known in resorts that men of known "sporting proclivities" would hesitate to enter.

A LOST PICTURE RECOVERED

A Thousand-Dollar Canvas Secured for a Song by the Albany Club.

ALBANY, March 10.—A full-length picture in oil of Mme. Albani, from the brush of Will H. Low, and painted in the ateliер of Corolus Doran, in Paris, after a number of sittings, was recently found in a garret in this city, where it had lain neglected for years. Mr. Low, upon a recent visit here, inquired about his picture, but no traces of it could be discovered. Later it was learned that a number of the personal effects of the late Robert Higgins had been given to relatives, and inquiry brought about the location of the picture. A committee of the Albany Club, which made the search and finally found the valuable canvas, secured it for $30.

The portrait was painted in 1877 upon an order from the late Robert Higgins, an Albany maltster, who was instrumental in sending Albani abroad to complete her musical education. The picture was hung in the Paris Salon the year after its completion, and was shown at the exhibit of the Society of American Artists in New-York in 1879, securing for its artist admission to membership in the society. For the last ten years it had been lost, and was only brought to light through the efforts of the committee of the club.

The canvas is 4 by 7 feet, and cost Mr. Higgins $1,000. Mme. Albani is represented standing with her hands clasped in front of her. Her costume is simple, but elegant, being of white satin with garnet facing. The pose is natural and graceful.

THE STATE'S BILLIARD TABLES

One of Them to be Appropriated to the Use of a Republican Club.

ALBANY, March 10.—The billiard tables which were purchased under Gov. Hill's administration for the Executive Mansion, and which formed the basis of a story at the time, are once more being talked about.

When Gov. Morton took possession of the Executive Mansion he had the finely appointed billiard room of Gov. Hill converted into three sleeping apartments for servants. The billiard tables were stored at a billiard room on Pearl Street, and it was stated that they were for sale. When the Press Club was burned out two weeks ago it cast about for a billiard table for its temporary quarters. Superintendent of Public Buildings Easton was approached by the Press Club Committee, and asked about the stored billiard tables. Mr. Easton replied that he could not sell the State's property, and that he intended using one of the tables himself, and placing the other in the Capitol City Republican Club, of which he is President. He said further that he had the sanction of Gov. Morton to do this.

THE A. P. A. TO BE A NATIONAL PARTY

It Proposes to Nominate a Candidate for the Presidency.

SAGINAW, Mich., March 10.—The National Convention of the American Protective Association opens Tuesday for a three days' session. The prime object is the consideration of the proposition for the formation of what is to be known as the Independent American Party.

State President Beatty says: "We feel ourselves strong enough now to form a party. We number over 100,000 in Michigan. We cannot tell what the platform of the party will be until it is framed. We know we would restrict immigration, but beyond that, the political complexion of the convention will decide."

It is said that the party will put a Presidential ticket in the field next year.

Would Not Let Frieda Appear.

Gilmore's Band, under the leadership of Victor Herbert, gave one of its popular concerts at the Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn, last night, and there was a fair attendance, but there was a change in the programme, as Frieda Simonson, the child pianist, was not allowed to appear.

She was on the programme for solos and to take part in a duet.

Frieda was present, but the police notified the managers that if she appeared they would be arrested, as no permit had been obtained from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

A Christian Policeman's Address.

An address was delivered yesterday afternoon at the young men's meeting held at Association Hall, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, by Todd B. Hall, a member of the Baltimore police force.

Mr. Hall said he had been a policeman twenty years and a Christian sixteen years.

"People said I could not be a detective and an honest man, but they lied," he said. "Now, I find God is just as ready to help a detective in his every-day work as He is to help any one else. When I get a difficult case to work up I go right out doors and pray, and the Lord gives me His aid."

CLOUDS WERE IN THE WAY

Clear View of the Total Eclipse of the Moon Not Obtained.

NOT OF GREAT SCIENTIFIC VALUE

Facts About the Earth's Satellite Prett Well Established, So Astronomers Paid No Attention to It.

The total eclipse of the moon which took place last night was all that it was advertised to be, but, unfortunately for astronomers and star-gazers in general, the sky was obscured by clouds, which prevented satisfactory observations.

It was what is known as a "light" eclipse. That is to say, the moon, while in the earth's shadow, was visible as a faint, orange-tinted disk, but the clouds were so thick that it was impossible to tell whether the moon was accompanied in its travels by a satellite.

Few astronomical events of recent years have excited greater popular curiosity than this eclipse. Knots of people gathered on street corners and other places of vantage to observe it. Many sat all the evening on their roofs and caught fleeting glimpses of the phenomena through field and opera glasses. In every elevated railroad car there were persons who twisted their necks to stare from the windows at the sky.

The night promised to be unusually propitious for observations. There was not a cloud visible at twilight, and the moon was very brilliant, as if conscious of what was expected.

Exactly at 7:57 the moon entered the penumbra, but it was not until 8:54 that the satellite arrived at the edge of the earth's shadow. At first it looked as if a very small portion had been sliced off with a knife. But the moon slid deeper and deeper into the shadow, until only half of its face was visible. The faint outlines of the darkened portion could just be defined by the eye. More swiftly, then, it seemed that the rest of the surface was swallowed up in the shadow, and at 11:27 the moon disappeared.

Meanwhile the clouds had become more numerous, so that only glimpses of the eclipse could be caught. Whenever they shifted and left an open space the moon could be seen through the shadow hanging like a dull, red ball over the earth. So it remained for an hour, and then it gradually emerged again and shone as resplendently as ever, as if a little thing like an eclipse was nothing to be alarmed about.

The Brooklyn Bridge was an excellent place from which to view the eclipse. Many persons who would never think of walking across the structure at this season went out upon the central span and stood patiently in the chill air to see the sight.

The most disappointed man in the city last night was Prof. J. V. Rees of Columbia College. Prof. Rees is the chief astronomer, and has two observatories—one at the college and the other at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue, in the old Bloomingdale Asylum grounds. He had made careful preparations to observe the eclipse from the Bloomingdale observatory, and hoped to settle a number of scientific questions. He wanted particularly to ascertain if the moon has a smaller body moving around it.

Prof. Rees arrived at the observatory at 5 o'clock and remained there until 7. Then he went home, intending to return and take minute observations. The sky then was perfectly clear, but when he left his home an hour later the clouds were passing over the moon so swiftly and in such numbers that he decided it would be useless to return to his Bloomingdale observatory. He then went to the college. But during the entire period of the eclipse he was unable to obtain a satisfactory view of the moon.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The lunar eclipse, owing to the thick clouds, was only partially noticeable here. The Naval Observatory authorities paid no attention to it, saying it was of no astronomical value and that the conditions were unfavorable.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 10.—The preparations that were made at Harvard Observatory to observe the total eclipse of the moon this evenings were baffled by the unfavorable condition of the sky. Prof. Pickering, the Director of the observatory, said that there would probably be nothing of scientific importance in the eclipse. Arrangements had been made to photograph the heavens in the vicinity of the moon, in the hope of discovering a satellite or of recording occultations or eclipses of smaller bodies.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 10.—The total eclipse of the moon, which occurred tonight, was watched in this city by thousands of people. At first the moon was partially obscured by drifting clouds, but later the sky was clear and an excellent view was offered as the total eclipse occurred.

HALIFAX, March 10.—The eclipse of the moon began here at 10 o'clock sharp, and as there was a perfectly cloudless sky there was a beautiful view of its progress.

PASSENGERS PLACED IN GREAT PERIL

Attempt to Wreck a Train on the New-York, St. Louis and Chicago Road.

VALPARAISO, Ind., March 10.—Just before midnight the east-bound fast express on the New-York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad struck a pile of ties on the track about five miles west of this city. The passengers were thrown from their seats, but none was seriously injured. The engine had to be raised by jacks before the ties could be removed from under it. It is supposed that the obstructions were placed by train robbers.

Charges Against a Detective.

Julius Rado, a detective of 259 East Eighteenth Street, who is employed by a detective agency, was held in $1,000 bail yesterday by Police Justice Burke in the Essex Market Police Court, on the charge of extortion.

Six complaints were made against him. The witnesses claimed that Rado had obtained whisky from them by threatening them with arrest if they refused him. Rado denied the charges. His employer said Rado had been appointed to get evidence against the persons who brought the charges against him.

Millie Unold Will Recover.

It was announced yesterday at Bellevue Hospital that Millie Urnold, who was shot Saturday evening by John Heintz at Thirty-fourth Street and Third Avenue, would probably recover. Heintz was committed yesterday without bail by Police Justice Deuel.

Big Rubber Factory to Start Again.

NEW-HAVEN, March 10.—The L. Candee Rubber Company, which has been shut down for over a month, will resume in all departments to-morrow. This will give employment to over 2,000 hands.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL "TEN DAYS"

Continued Discussion of the Question Whether the President May Sign Bills After Congress Adjourns.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—"Has the President power to approve a bill within ten days after the expiration of Congress?" is a question that is now undergoing its regular biennial discussion. New interest and value are added to it this year, because since the expiration of the Fifty-second Congress a judicial expression of opinion has been put on record, which, while it is positive and unequivocal, is not conclusive—it still lacks the explicit sanction of the Supreme Court.

The discussion was precipitated by the fact that no less than fifty-six bills passed by the late Congress failed to receive the President's approval or disapproval, on the ground that he did not have time to consider them before the hour of 12 o'clock meridian, last Monday, the day Congress expired by limitation.

The publication of this fact elicited the statement from J. K. Upton, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, that the President had the constitutional power to sign bills within ten days after the expiration of Congress, and cited the fact that President Lincoln approved what is known as the Abandoned and Captured Property act on March 12, 1863, eight days after the Congress which passed it had expired; and he stated, further, that the constitutionality of that law had never been questioned.

This was met with the counter-statement by H. H. Smith, for many years Journal Clerk of the House of Representatives, that the Committees on the Judiciary of both houses of the succeeding Congress seriously questioned the validity of the law. The legality of the action of President Lincoln, it was shown, was investigated, and the unanimous conclusion of the House committee, as expressed in a report framed by the Chairman, James F. Wilson of Iowa, who later went to the Senate and closed a twelve years' service in that body last Monday, was that the act was not in force, for the reason that "the ten days' limitation contained in the Constitution refers to the time during which Congress remains in session, and has no application after adjournment."

In a long series of decisions, involving questions of the construction of the law and of the jurisdiction of courts under it, the Supreme Court has treated it as a valid statute, and last December the Court of Claims judicially declared that the President's authority to sign in the conditions named was settled.

The question came up in the Weil-La Abra mining case, which was referred to the Court of Claims by the terms of a law which was signed by the President in the holiday recess of Congress in the Winter of 1893-4, but within ten days of the time it was presented to him. The attorneys for Alice Weil and others raised the point that the statute was inoperative and void, because it was not signed while Congress was in session.

The Court of Claims, in its opinion, read by Judge Nott, used the following explicit language on the point thus made:

"After a prolonged and careful examination of the history of the 'Captured and Abandoned Property act, March 12, 1863,' the court is now constrained to say that the history of the statute is decisive of the question, and that it demonstrates that the three departments of the Government—the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial—have so concurrently affirmed the constitutionality of the act that the authority of the President to approve a bill within the time prescribed by the Constitution, but after the expiration of the Congress which passed it, must be regarded as now settled."

Judge Davis, having been connected with the State Department while the Weil-La Abra claim was under consideration there, did not sit in the case, and Chief Justice Richardson dissented from the conclusion of the majority.

MAYOR STRONG VISITS BELLEVUE

With Commissioner Porter He Inspected All the Departments of the City's Big Hospital.

Mayor Strong paid a visit to Bellevue Hospital yesterday. He was accompanied by President Henry H. Porter of the Charities and Correction Commissioners, and under the guidance of Warden William B. O'Rourke all the wards and departments of the city's big hospital were visited.

The Mayor and Commissioner Porter drove up to the Twenty-sixth Street entrance of the hospital just before 11 o'clock. They first went through the main building, each of the wards being visited in turn. Then the outlying departments came in for a share of the party's attention, and the alcoholic and erysipelas wards, the insane pavilion, and the stables were gone over. In each ward the Mayor and his escort were received by the physician in charge, and all the interesting features, whether in the nature of patients under treatment or methods of work, were pointed out.

From the insane pavilion, which was the last department visited of the hospital proper, the party proceeded to the morgue, and was shown how the bodies of the dead are kept. The system of keeping a record of all the dead interred in the Potter's Field was also explained.

After leaving the morgue the Mayor boarded the ferryboat Thomas S. Brennan, which runs to Blackwell's Island, and inspected the buildings on the island.

The Mayor expressed himself as being much pleased at what he had seen of the workings of the hospital and its annexes. To a reporter he said:

"My visit is not an official one. I simply took advantage of the fine weather to have a look at the hospital with Mr. Porter, and we have been all over it. I am glad to have seen it."

Commissioner Porter said that the visit had no significance beyond the Mayor's desire to see the hospital.

"It was such a fine morning," he said, "that the Mayor decided that he would visit Bellevue. He had never seen it before. He was very much pleased with all he saw. I am proud of Bellevue, and very glad that he came to look at it."

LIVES LOST IN A NEW-MEXICO MINE

Eight Men Suffocated by Smoke from Fire in the Shaft.

SOCORRO, New-Mexico, March 10.—The safthouse of the Old Abe Mine at White Oaks, Lincoln County, caught fire this morning, and in a few moments the flames were communicated to the shafting of the mine, which was completely destroyed.

Nine men were in the mine at the time, only one of whom, G. E. Wilkinson, escaped. The others are supposed to be dead, as there is but slight possibility that they escaped suffocation.

Will Discuss Trolley Ordinances.

The meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen this afternoon promises to be one of the most important ever held by that body. All the resolutions referring to the trolley cars in Brooklyn that have been referred to the Committee on Railroads during the last two months are to be acted upon.

These resolutions regulate the speed of the cars, call for speed indicators, authorize the appointment of inspectors to watch for violations, take up the questions of licensing the cars and motormen, and of safety fenders.

Burglars in a Pennsylvania Bank.

GIRARD, Penn., March 10.—The banking house of R. S. Battles & Co. was visited by burglars early this morning. They entered the library building and undertook to break into the vault, but failed to locate it. They next broke into the banking room, and with the use of dynamite had torn away so much of the wall surrounding the vault that they were within reach of it when they were surprised by the officers of the bank, who had been alarmed by the explosion. The burglars succeeded in escaping.

A BOOM FOR GOV. MORTON

National Politics in the Fight Against Mayor Strong.

RELIANCE IN A PRESIDENTIAL "BEE"

The Governor, Platt Men Hope, May Thus Be Brought to Take Some Interest in the Welfare of the Machine.

Numerous Republicans who are angry and disappointed because Mayor Strong has backbone enough to be honest have conceived the idea that a little game of national politics would be a good thing to play just at this time.

Hence the factory has been put at work at its fullest capacity, and there has been turned out a Morton Presidential boom of such proportions as to totally eclipse the one which belongs to the son of Maine, ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed.

Until the Mayor of this town had made it pretty painfully evident to partisans of the Platt stripe that he did not propose to conduct his administration in accordance with their wishes, the usefulness of the Morton boom did not become apparent to them. But the developments of two or three weeks in the Mayor's office and the manifest inclination of Gov. Morton not to interfere in Mayor Strong's business have made it clear that it may be useful.

If Gov. Morton cannot be induced to exert his executive prerogatives to bring about "harmony" in the party—and by "harmony" the Platt men mean such an amount of patronage as will prevent the Platt machine from going to pieces—they are disposed to try the Presidential boom antidote for non-partisanship.

It is their theory that a Governor who has a Presidential bee buzzing loudly in his hat, and sees a possibility of securing the delegates to the convention from this State, will in the nature of things take some unusual interest in the welfare of his party. They know that Gov. Morton fully appreciates the importance of New-York City and the party organization here in any consideration involving national delegates, and so there is a Morton boom at large which is so noisy as to excite suspicion.

In numerous places yesterday in this city there was talk of Morton as the candidate for 1896. His vigorous health, and his prompt and enthusiastic devotion to the business of his office were pointed out and emphasized. Such men as William Barnes, the Republican State Committeeman from Albany; Senator Kilburn, and others who were at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, did not hesitate to say they were for Morton, if he were in the field as a candidate.

A story was going the rounds that the game had gone so far that ex-Speaker Reed had been informed that he could not count on the solid New-York delegation which he has been expecting.

In addition to any benefit which might accrue to the Platt machine, through whatever Gov. Morton might be induced to do in the "interest of harmony," there was an added satisfaction in talking Morton, because Mayor Strong, with Gen. McCook, William Brookfield, and others of the anti-Platt Republicans, are supposed to lean toward Gov. McKinley. It was thus possible to strike a left-handed blow at this element of the party.

The Morton boom was taken seriously by some. Others spoke of it as a "gold brick," which the Governor was expected to purchase.

Whatever it may be it evidently afforded some satisfaction to a large class of Platt Republicans. It may be they were the more ready to dwell on this topic because it enabled them to get away for a moment from discussion of the unpleasant situation in the party in this city. They did not speak of Mayor Strong, his administration, or his followers in this city, except in unkind and somewhat profane language. It hurt them to be overlooked in the distribution of "jobs."

A large aggregation of local Platt men was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel during the afternoon. Among them were ex-Postmaster Van Cott, Police Justice Clarence W. Meade, George W. Wanmaker, ex-Committeeman Greacen, Assemblyman Seth Wilkes, Louis F. Payn, Committeeman Barnes, and ex-Senator Vedder.

They wanted to see Mr. Platt, and find out what, if anything, there was to be done to save their machine from wreck. A group of Platt men sat about the corridor, looking anything but comfortable whenever Mayor Strong's name was spoken. They discussed the possibilities of such legislation at Albany as would deprive Mayor Strong of the power to appoint the new Police Magistrates. They agreed as to the advisability of retaliatory legislation. They wondered if the story were true that Mayor Strong is likely to appoint ex-Sheriff O'Brien to be a Police Commissioner, and, from time to time, some one sent up a card to ascertain if Mr. Platt would see him.

Ex-Senator Platt was out, and his absence was the cause of general sorrow on the part of his admiring friends. They said no programme for Albany would be worth considering unless he had prepared it. Some who had seen the ex-Senator of late said no programme would be announced before a meeting of the Lexow committee at Albany early this week—possibly to-morrow. Whenever that meeting takes place it is expected that the police bills will be taken up, and some indication given of the course of the committee with reference to them.

The two day's old stories that there is to be no special commission to reorganize the Police Department, and that the power of appointing Police Magistrates is likely to be vested in the Supreme Court, were retold with minor variations. Nobody was authority, however, for the statement that any final programme has been agreed on.

Died Through Swallowing Money.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 10.—Patrick Sullivan, aged fifty-nine years, of 22 Tecumseh Street, met with death from an extraordinary cause last night. He went to bed with three pieces of money in his mouth. When his wife went to awaken him this morning his body was cold, and he probably had been dead several hours. He had swallowed a half dollar, a quarter dollar, and a nickel.

Gentry Taken to Prison.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—James B. Gentry, the actor who shot and killed Madge Yorke four weeks ago to-night, was taken from the German Hospital to-day and locked up in the county prison. Gentry is still so weak that he could not walk alone to the ambulance that took him to prison, but he is in no danger of dying from the illness that prostrated him.

Work for Fifteen Hundred Men.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., March 10.—The largest steel mill of the Bethlehem Iron Company will resume operations to-morrow on a 12,000-ton order for a Georgia railroad. Fifteen hundred workmen will be employed.

UMBRIA STRUCK BY A BIG WAVE

Rails, Stanchions, and Forward End of the Bridge Smashed and Captain's Cabin Flooded.

Passengers of the Cunarder Umbria, which arrived at Quarantine last night, were considerably startled on Wednesday afternoon by a huge sea which boarded the craft. Its impact was like the broadside of a man-of-war. The ship trembled as the wave was hurled against the bow.

The towering wall of water was not spent by the blow, but coiled over the bulwarks, smashing rails, stanchions, skylights, and the forward end of the bridge. The Captain's cabin was flooded and much minor damage done.

A strong northeast gale was blowing at the time, and a very heavy sea was running.

The accident was similar to that which befell the Hamburg-American steamer Normannia last Spring, when the second officer was almost killed in his berth, and when the deckhouse was so badly smashed and flooded that Capt. Hebich returned to New-York for repairs.

A derelict vessel described as being about 200 feet in length was sighted March 4 in latitude 50 degrees 30 minutes north, longitude 20 degrees 21 minutes west. Six feet of the derelict, which was floating bottom up, were showing above water.

The Umbria reached Quarantine too late to be cleared by the Health Officer and will not make her pier until this morning.

Among the passengers is M. Barrios, Nicaraguan Minister to Great Britain, who visited Egland in connection with the recent troubles at Bluefields. He would not be interviewed last night.

GEN. HARRISON A LITTLE BETTER

He Continues to Suffer, However, from Pains in the Chest and Head—Other Grip Symptoms Present.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 10.—Gen. Benjamin Harrison's condition was somewhat improved to-day, though he suffered considerably from pains in the chest and head. He was stronger, but the gain was slight, being retarded by the low fever which is one of the grip symptoms. During the day he suffered from pleuritis pains, which occurred at short intervals. There has been little relief from his cold, and the grip symptoms have been almost as pronounced as on yesterday, being attended by a susceptibility to chilly sensation with each change in position in bed.

The General's cough troubled him to-day, and despite the remedies given it has been impossible to make any marked change in its violence. The attending physician does not think that the left lung is as much congested as it was yesterday.

As usual with the grip, the General's head was affected quite seriously, but the pain was less severe to-day, a result of partial relief from congestion of the left lung.

Dr. Jameson made several visits to the patient to-day, and, while giving out reports that were more favorable than those of yesterday, it was quite evident from his manner that he regarded it as necessary to give the ex-President the closest attention. He has prohibited all study, and does not even allow the lightest reading.

Mrs. McKee reached her father's bedside at a late hour last night, and has been constantly with him to-day.

Friends are not admitted to the General's room, and positive orders have been issued to keep him quiet and free from all intrusion. Dr. Jameson said after visiting him this evening that if he continued to improve he might be able to leave his room within a few days, possibly within a week, but care must be exercised to prevent a relapse, and especially to prevent additional cold.

The General sat up for a few moments this afternoon.

DR. HARRIS TO GO TO PHILADELPHIA

Resigns as Rector of St. George's Episcopal Church of Brooklyn.

The Rev. Dr. H. Richard Harris, rector of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, Marcy and Gates Avenues, Brooklyn, yesterday morning notified his congregation that he had resigned the rectorship of his church, and that it had been accepted by the Vestry. The resignation is to take effect April 30. He has been with the church fifteen years. Before he became an Episcopalian he acted as an aid in mission work under Henry Ward Beecher. He was educated for the Congregational ministry, and was graduated from Union Theological Seminary.

He is known as one of the most eloquent Episcopalian clergymen in the city. In 1890 he was appointed lecturer on "The Holy Spirit" at Cambridge Theological School. He is going to the Grace Protestant Episcopal Church at Philadelphia. St. George's Church is noted for its music. It has one of the finest boy choirs in Brooklyn.

The Arizona Governorship.

PHOENIX, Arizona, March 10.—It is believed that the long-looked-for removal of Gov. Hughes will take place soon. A telegram has been received here by E. F. Kelner, in which he is asked if he would accept the Governorship, and he has replied in the affirmative. Mr. Kelner is a wealthy merchant and is President of the Chamber of Commerce. He is a strong Democrat, not identified with any of the warring Democratic factions, and is warmly supported by the Democratic members of the Legislature.

Believed that He Was Murdered.

PASSAIC, N. J., March 10.—It is believed that the man whose body was found in the Passaic River near Monroe Street to-day was murdered. The skull is fractured, and a piece of watch chain is hanging to the man's vest. A stranger disappeared from the Hotel Bartholdi, near this city, a few weeks ago, while driving on the river road. The horse and carriage were found. It was believed at the time of the man's disappearance that he had been murdered.

The Smallpox at Hot Springs.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., March 10.—There are ninety-two cases of smallpox in this city. Nineteen have died since the disease became epidemic. A house-to-house canvass of the entire city has been made by persons representing the State Board of Health, resulting in the vaccination of 90 per cent. of the citizens and visitors.

Mr. Gresham is Better.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Secretary Gresham, who has been confined to his rooms several days ago by stomach complaint, was much better this evening. He still is under the care of his physician, however, who has given imperative orders that no cards shall be sent to his rooms.

Mrs. Rogarst Took Poison.

Mrs. Herman Rogarst, a German woman, nineteen years old, of 304 Sixth Street, attempted suicide yesterday by swallowing three ounces of a solution of carbolic acid. She was taken to the prison ward of Bellevue Hospital. She may recover.

Paul Fenimore Cooper III.

ALBANY, March 10.—Paul Fenimore Cooper, nephew of James Fenimore Cooper, the novelist, and a prominent member of the Albany County bar, had a stroke of apoplexy yesterday, and is in a critical condition.

DIAMOND THIEF CAPTURED

Samuel Hamburger Admits He Stole Louis Mark's Jewelry.

INTENDED TO MARRY LAST NIGHT

He Took $5,000 Worth of Gems and Ornaments in January, Went to London, and Pawned Two Big Diamonds.

Samuel Hamburger, who is twenty-two years old, had expected to be married to the woman of his choice last evening. He is still a single man, and is the tenant of a cell in Police Headquarters because he robbed the house of Louis Marks, a brother-in-law of Nathan Straus, 121 West Seventy-second Street, of diamonds and jewelry valued at $5,000. Hamburger has confessed to Inspector McLaughlin, and has incidentally told of a little trip he made to London to dispose of part of the plunder. The name of the woman Hamburger was to have married he absolutely refuses to disclose.

The house of Mr. Marks was entered at and a cablegram was yesterday sent to Superintendent Shore of Scotland Yard, London, requesting him to look after two large diamonds that were pawned in Attanbury's loan office, in the Strand, by Hamburger, who received £140 on them.

The house of Mr Marks was entered at 11 o'clock in the morning of Jan. 22. Hamburger found the front door open. He went up to the second floor, and in a bureau drawer, in a rear room, found the jewelry. He was seen coming down the front stairs, a few minutes later, by the butler and two female servants, but they were so astonished at the appearance of a strange man in the house that, before they recovered from their surprise, Hamburger had reached the front door. He ran rapidly in the direction of Central Park and disappeared. The robbery was reported to Inspector McLaughlin in the afternoon, and he sent two detectives to look for the thief. The servant gave an excellent description of Hamburger.

The stolen jewelry consisted of a lady's diamond bar pin, with three diamonds at the end of the bar, and a pendant of platinum, in which were set two exquisite diamonds of six and a half carats each. These diamonds, which Hamburger took out of their platinum setting, were the ones he pawned in Attanbury's in London.

Among the other jewels were one pair of solitaire diamond earrings, two pearl shirt studs, with diamonds in the centre; one lady's miniature breastpin, encircled with pearls; one amber hairpin, fleur de lys, set with a sapphire and small diamonds; one gold lace pin, with an enameled pansy; one gold lace pin set with diamonds, one antique oval-shaped enameled gold watch, which hung from a black enameled bow-knot. There was also an ivory bracelet, having eight raised circles, and in each circle figures were carved in the ivory. Other articles were a gold heart-shaped pin, the centre composed of a network of rubies in the shape of three hearts intertwined; a gold chain bracelet, a gold necklace, with pearl chains hanging from the neckband; a lady's breastpin, in the form of a Scottish sword of silver, four or five inches long, set with brilliants of different colors, and a gentleman's pearl scarfpin, pear shaped, and set with diamonds.

Mrs. Marks prized the diamond bar pin not only because of its great value, but because it was a birthday present from her husband. The two six-and-a-half-karat diamonds in the pendant were cut in Amsterdam, Holland, on Mr. Marks's order.

Detectives visited all the pawnshops, and within two weeks after the robbery recovered most of the jewels in shops between Eightieth and One Hundred and Tenth Street and Park and First Avenues. The bar pin, minus the two diamonds, was among the jewels found. While in a saloon at One Hundred and Seventh Street and Second Avenue, one day early in February, the detectives overheard a couple of men discussing a "big haul" which they said had recently been made by a young man named Hamburger. The detectives began an investigation and found that Hamburger's appearance tallied exactly with the description they had of the thief who had robbed Mr. Mark's house. They found that Hamburger was well known in saloons in the neighborhood, and that he was engaged to a pretty cigarette girl who lived in East One Hundred and Ninth Street.

The girl had been heard to boast to her companions that she was shortly to be married to a young man with plenty of money. The detectives watched the girl's house day and night for several weeks, hoping to catch Hamburger entering or leaving it, but he did not appear. The reason was that Hamburger sailed for Liverpool on the Cunard steamer Lucania Jan. 26, four days after he had committed the robbery.

He went to London, and there pawned the two stones missing from the bar pin in Attanbury's loan office. The ticket he gave to Joseph Osterman, his cousin, who lives at 3 Freeman Street, London. Hamburger told Osterman that he had won the jewels at cards. At the pawnshop Hamburger gave his address as the Criterion Hotel. He sailed for New-York again on the steamship New-York of the American Line, arriving here March 2. The two detectives, soon after this, decided to visit the home of Hamburger's parents, at 238 East One Hundred and Sixth Street.

One of them, who did not know of Hamburger's trip abroad, went to the latter's home March 8, representing himself as an insurance agent. While he was discussing various policies with the elder Harburgers Samuel came into the room, and, although his appearance in every way tallied with the description in the detective's possession, the latter decided to get further proof of his guilt before making an arrest.

Both detectives then watched the house until young Hamburger came out. They followed him to the home of his fiancée, in One Hundred and Ninth Street. Hamburger entered the house, and soon afterward came out with the woman. The couple were immediately confronted by the detectives, who arrested Hamburger and took him to Police Headquarters. Once there he weakened and confessed his guilt.

In his possession was a receipt showing that he had paid $50 to furniture dealers on an order of $200 worth of furniture

KNIFE IN QUICK'S HEAD

A Third Avenue Conductor Received a Blow Meant for Another.

BLADE HELD FAST THREE HOURS

Four Policemen Could Not Extract It—His Assailant Was After a Man Who Boarded a Car for Safety.

Conductor Henry Quick of Car 26 of the Third Avenue cable line was stabbed in the head by an east side rough as his car was passing Rivington Street on its way up the Bowery at 5:45 o'clock yesterday morning.

His assailant ran behind the car and jabbed the largest blade of a pearl-handled pocket knife into Quick's head, just above the right ear.

So violent was the blow that the knife was left sticking in the conductor's head, and there it remained three hours. The man who did the stabbing got away.

Quick remained on the car until it reached Third Street. Then he called a policeman, who walked with him to the Fifth Street Station, while Gripman John Callahan took the car to the carhouse, at Sixty-fifth Street.

When Quick reached the station an ambulance was summoned from Bellevue Hospital. Dr. Kilroy responded. He found that the knife had cut down through Quick's uniform cap, through the scalp, and into the skull bone at an angle of about eighty degrees. Had the blow been a fair one, the knife would probably have penetrated the brain and killed the conductor.

As it was, fully five-eighths of an inch of the three-inch blade was buried in the skull, and Dr. Kilroy could not withdraw the weapon, although he exerted all his strength. The doctor did not dare to wriggle the knife, fearing the point might have touched the brain.

Quick said last night that, finding it impossible to pull out the knife himself, the doctor had a small cord attached to the handle, and four policemen then tried to pull out the weapon, but it resisted even their united strength.

In the end the conductor was placed in the ambulance and taken to Bellevue Hospital with the knife still sticking in his head. There Dr. Lusk soon had the knife out. He decided that it would be safe to work the knife loose, and this was done. There were no symptoms to indicate that the knife had penetrated or touched the brain, and Dr. Lusk expressed the opinion that Quick would recover.

The conductor was entirely conscious while the knife was being removed and, although he carried it sticking in his head fully three hours, he never winced or murmured. When it had been taken out he calmly asked that his relatives be notified. Then he went to sleep. The officers of the Third Avenue cable road sent word to the hospital requesting that everything possible be done for the injured man.

Conductor Quick said he was not sure that he could identify his assailant. He knows only that the man with the knife was a rough-looking fellow of perhaps twenty years.

The blow was not intended for Quick, but for a young man whom the rough with the knife had been chasing. To escape his pursuer the young man boarded a car, and when the man with the knife attempted to follow, Quick interposed.

"Don't let him get at me!" screamed the man on the car. "He'll kill me!"

"Yes, you bet I will," exclaimed the man with the knife. "And I'll do you yet, too," he added, with a string of oaths. The rough ran up behind the car as he spoke and lunged wildly at his enemy with the knife. The man for whom the blow was intended dodged, and Conductor Quick was struck. There was no one on the car at the time but the gripman, the conductor, and the man who had escaped at the conductor's expense.

This man rode as far as Houston Street and then jumped off and disappeared. The man who did the stabbing vanished immediately after he struck the blow.

The police of the Eldridge Street Station are looking for both men.

THOUSANDS ENJOYED FINE WEATHER

A Genuine Touch of Spring—Fifth Avenue Scene of Picturesque Parade.

There was a genuine touch of Spring in the air yesterday. The sun shone warm, the sky was hazy blue, the wind was soft, and in the parks the birds sang their sweet melodies without stint. The snow had vanished, even from the dark crannies of the valleys, the streets were dry, and overhead and beneath foot it was as pleasant as the most fastidious of pleasure-seeking pedestrians could wish. The temperature was not only warm by comparison with the cold and wintry days of early March, but it was actually warm. The thermometer registered 54° in the shade at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

The fair weather brought thousands flocking to Central Park. Many were without overcoats at all, and many wore Spring overcoats. The women, or large of numbers of them, wore bright costumes, which were rather harbingers of Easter than signs of the Lenten season. There was a great outpouring of equipages in the Park and on the up-town boulevards.

Many fine turnouts came over the bridge from Brooklyn and mingled with the stream of New-York carriages on the east and west drives. Most of the women still wore their seal and sable furs, but here and there was a gay costume unadorned, not hid by furs. Some of the coachmen were in full Spring livery, while others were bundled from head to toe in skins. Not only in the parks, but everywhere in the city the fair, balmy weather drew the people from indoors.

Fifth Avenue was the scene of a picturesque parade of fashions. The cars were full of people, going everywhere. The bridge, despite the fact that the promenade was closed, was thronged with persons. They were compelled to use the north roadway in lieu of the promenade.

The pleasant day had a noticeable effect on the attendance at the morning services in the churches. Flowers bloomed on many altars, and the pews were unusually well filled with worshippers.

Strike of the Electrical Workers.

The Sympathetic Committee of the Board of Walking Delegates will meet this morning to hear reports from the pickets who watch the building where strikes are in force. It was stated yesterday that no new sympathetic strikes will be ordered today in support of the electrical workers, unless more non-union men are put at work on the buildings.

The delegate of the marble workers reported yesterday to the Central Labor Union that 1,200 men had been locked out of the marble yards of Davidson & Sons at 250 Eleventh Avenue because 30 marble workers employed by that firm had refused to work on a building with non-union men. The locked-out men are Knights of Labor and belong to Local Assemblies 4,855, 3,973, and 1,648.

Money and Medals for Seamen.

Capt. Cameron of the White Star liner Teutonic presented medals and sums of money yesterday, on the saloon deck of his ship, to the six men who manned the lifeboat that went to the rescue of the crew of the foundering schooner Jessie Reeves. The medals and money were given by the Life-Saving Benevolent Association of New-York. The gold medal of the association was presented to Capt. Cameron Saturday.

J. H. Orton, fourth officer, received a gold medal and $40. The other awards were as follows: William Fitzpatrick, silver medal and $30; F. McLaughlin, silver medal and $20; W. Jones, silver medal and $20; J. Leed, silver medal and $20; Albert Hawley, silver medal and $20.

After Malarial Fever

System in Debilitated State and Nerves Affected.

Took Hood's Sarsaparilla and Was Entirely Cured.

"I had a severe run of malarial fever, which left me debilitated, weak, nervous, with sick headaches and kidney trouble. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and

Have Been Entirely Cured.

My strength has returned, and I have never been so well in my life as now. I am free from sick headaches, my kidney trouble was helped, and I am better in every way.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

I do not think there is any medicine equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla." ESTHER M. ELLIS, Box 118, Roxbury, Vt.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain, or gripe. Sold by druggists.

THE WILL OF JOHN W. NORTON

A Movement to Erect a Monument in the Popular Manager's Memory.

John W. Norton, the St. Louis manager, who was recently killed in a railroad accident, made his last will in 1889, and it has just been admitted to probate in St. Louis. It is devoted chiefly to the bestowing of bequests of personal property to intimate friends. Under it a diamond ring, which Mr. Norton always wore, is given to William N. Connor of this city, the manager and life-long friend of the late John McCullough, who was one of Mr. Norton's dearest friends. All his other articles of jewelry and trinkets, Mr. Norton left to George McManus, his assistant and successor in the management of the Grand Opera House in St. Louis. His interest in this theatre is bequeathed to his friend, Pierre Chanteau, and his clothing to his nephew, Edward L. Hamilton.

A clause of the will disposes of Mr. Norton's stage costumes, but he evidently had not decided to whom to leave them when the will was drawn, and the name is left blank. To his friend Henry D. Laughlin he leaves his library, which is a valuable one, and to his sister, Annie J. Hamilton, wife of Isaac H. Hamilton of Jersey City, the residue of his estate, real and personal, which, of course, will include the stage costumes, for which he failed to name the recipient. The executors named are Pierre Chanteau and Henry D. Laughlin of St. Louis, and they are to give no bonds.

A movement is on foot among the managers of St. Louis and this city to raise a fund for the erection of a monument to the memory of Mr. Norton. It is believed that if the plan is once placed before the managers of the country it will meet with prompt favor and action in every part of the country, from one ocean to the other. Mr. Norton was one of the most popular actors and managers in the United States. He was known everywhere and was liked everywhere, and it is thought that if a popular subscription to honor his memory were started now, while the accident which cost him his life is still fresh in the public mind, a large fund would be secured in a very short time.

"The thing must be started at once, however," said a New-York manager yesterday. "It don't do to delay in matters of this kind, for sympathy grows cold with the lapse of time. We found that out in the case of McCullough, and poor Lawrence Barrett now lies in his grave at Cohassett with no worthy monument to mark his grave simply because no action was taken by his friends immediately upon his death. In the case of Norton we must not make this mistake. If steps are taken at once, we can raise a monument to his memory worthy of the man, and that means a monument of no mean pretensions."

NEW-JERSEY'S NAVAL RESERVES

Lieut. Jaques Sworn in as Commander of the Two Battalions.

NEWARK, N. J., March 10.—Lieut. William H. Jacques, United States Navy, retired, was yesterday formally appointed Captain of the two battalions of the Naval Reserves now in process of formation in this State. The oath of office was administered at Jersey City by Brig. Gen. Wanser.

Lieut. Jaques was a Newark boy and attended the Newark High School. He received his appointment to Annapolis from this city. The office of Captain of the Naval Reserves gives him the rank of brigade commander, and both the Battalion of the West, now forming in Trenton, Camden, and Haddonfield, and the Battalion of the East, to be recruited from Newark and Jersey City and the surrounding towns, will be under his control and subject to his orders.

The Newark division is doing its best to perfect itself in the elements of the service which will be required of it. It will take two or three years at the least to familiarize the men with their duties, and the Newark division goes on the principle that the more it learns before it is mustered in and practice on shipboard begins, just so much further advanced it will be. It now has about forty uniformed men, the great majority of whom have been receiving instructions in infantry tactics, single stick, and signaling seamanship since late last Fall. New men are being enlisted every drill night. To-morrow evening the division will give a smoker, to which a number of the friends of the members have been invited. It will be of an informal character. The Jersey City division will be present in uniform.

Funeral Services of Dr. M. D. Field.

The funeral services of Dr. M. D. Field were held at 115 East Fortieth Street yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. They were conducted by the Rev. Dr. J. Hall McIlvaine of the Church of the Covenant, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field, an uncle of Dr. Field.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Picturesque Hall Chairs.

Fresh arrivals from our factories. "Roundabout" chairs of Colonial times, leg directly in front; the joint stool with arms, crossed legs, hollowed seat, no back; the high-backed chair ornamented with old Dutch turning; chairs with the spindles of the East—what a novel ground for the pickers up of "bits"!

Plenty of richer styles—if you want them.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,

Near Broadway.

FACTORY 154-156 WEST 19TH ST.

REED & BARTON,

SILVERSMITHS.

EVERYTHING DESIRABLE IN SILVERWARE AT REASONABLE PRICES.

37 UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
13 MAIDEN LANE, NEW-YORK.

NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE PLANS

Mayor Schieren Has Had a Bill Prepared Giving New-York and Brooklyn the Right to Build It.

Mayor Schieren has directed Corporation Counsel McDonald to draft a bill authorizing the Cities of Brooklyn and New-York to construct a bridge over the East River at the place mentioned in the charter of the East River Bridge Company, of which Frederick Uhlman is President. The company has not begun work, and the Mayor thinks it is time the bridge should be built.

"There was a meeting recently at my office," said Mayor Schieren, "at which Mr. Lauterbach, Mr. Uhlman, Corporation Counsel McDonald, and myself were present. Mr Lauterbach and Mr. Uhlman reviewed the plans of the East River Bridge Company, and told us what they had done and what they intended to do. They explained that financial difficulties had greatly hindered them in carrying on the work as was at first contemplated. When Mr. Lauterbach and Mr. Uhlman left, I determined that it was time for the city to act. The people of the Eastern District have long needed a bridge, and have been very patient with this company. The people living in that section of the city are entitled to better facilities than are furnished them by the present bridge and the ferries. Believing that it was time for the city to interest itself in their behalf, Mr. McDonald and myself determined to go to the Legislature to provide for the construction of a bridge from the foot of Broadway, in the Eastern District, to Grand Street, New-York, the cost of construction to be paid by the two cities."

Mayor Schieren does not know what the cost of the bridge proposed by him will be, but he believes the city can purchase the rights of the East River Bridge Company at a low figure.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIVE YEARS

FORSYTH STREET M. E. CHURCH CELEBRATES A BIRTHDAY.

Only One Older Congregation—Founded by Rev. Mr. Morrell, Who Was on Washington's Staff.

The Forsyth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, the second oldest in this city, celebrated its one hundred and fifth anniversary yesterday. E. Seely, the Superintendent, presided over the Sunday school, which at 9 o'clock began the day's exercises. John S. McLean led the reunion love feast. The Rev. Henry A. Buttz, D. D., LL. D., President of the Drew Theological Seminary, preached the morning sermon. His text was Hebrews, xi., 2: "For by it the elders obtained a good report."

Dr. Buttz said that faith was the greatest of all gifts, most far reaching and elevating in its character and results. Heredity and environment, he said, were not all that was claimed for them. The foundation of a man's character, his resolution and purpose, often made him superior to both.

The Rev. Dr. J. A. Roche, who was pastor of the church in 1869-70, and again from 1886 to 1888, presided at the platform meeting, at 2:30. Addresses were made by the Rev. Drs. Ferdinand C. Iglehart and J. O. Wilson. Dr. Iglehart chose as his text Luke vii., 5: "And hath built us a synagogue." He drew a parallel between the centurion referred to in the text and the Rev. Thomas Morrell, who was on Washington's staff, and who founded the church.

"With the same hand," said Dr. Iglehart, "the founder of this historic church helped the institutions of Church and State. The influence of this church, which was among the first great agents of the Church in this country, has been tremendous indeed. It was founded when the Methodist Church had but 15,000 members. It now numbers 5,000,000. In 105 years the Methodist Church has increased 300 times, while the country's population has in the same time increased but twenty-one times. The Methodist Church to-day has one-twelfth of the country's poulation, one-fourth of the total Christian population, and one-third of the total Protestant population."

Mrs. Mary Fisk Park, daughter of the late Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, conducted the Epworth League meeting held last evening.

The evening services, consisting of singing, testimony, and a sermon, were conducted by the Rev. Dr. W. H. Lawrence, who has been pastor since 1890, and during whose pastorate the church has been freed from debt. The Rev. James M. Buckley, editor of The Christian Advocate, preached on "Fidelity in Humble Life."

Among those present at the services yesterday was Mrs. S. Crockett of 323 East One Hundredth Street, who, with her husband, first visited the Forsyth Street Church in 1825. She is seventy-three years old. Charles and James Anderson of 358 East Fiftieth Street, twin brothers, who joined the church fifty years ago, were also present.

The celebration was marred by the funeral of Henry Smith of 41 Monroe Street, one of the Sunday school teachers. He died last Thursday. The services were held in the church at 2 o'clock, preceding the afternoon exercises.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, March 10—8 P. M.—Forecast for Monday:

NEW-ENGLAND, generally fair, but cloudy in southern portion, colder, northerly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, decidedly colder, cloudy in the interior, local showers, followed by clearing weather near the coast, northerly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, colder, generally cloudy weather, probably light showers, winds shifting to northerly. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, increasing cloudiness, with rain during the afternoon or night, south winds shifting to east, colder Monday night. ALABAMA and MISSISSIPPI, threatening weather and rain, southeast winds, shifting to northerly in northern portions, much colder in northern portions. LOUISIANA, threatening weather and rain, southeast winds, shifting to northerly, colder in northern portion. EASTERN TEXAS, rain in east and fair in west portion, southerly winds shifting to northerly, and colder in the interior. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair Monday, southeasterly winds. GEORGIA, increasing cloudiness, with showers, east winds, shifting to northerly, much colder in northern portion Monday evening. WESTERN FLORIDA, rain, southerly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, showers, followed by clearing weather, northerly winds, colder in east portions. ARKANSAS, rain, winds shifting northerly, and decidedly colder. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, threatening weather and rain, northerly winds, decidedly colder in Tennessee, slightly colder in Kentucky. WEST VIRGINIA, light rains and decidedly colder, northerly winds. WESTERN NEW-YORK, local snows on the lakes, fair in the interior, northerly winds shifting to westerly, slightly warmer Monday evening. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, light showers in the morning, followed by fair weather, northerly winds, colder in southern portion. OHIO, light rain in southern portion and local snows on the lake, northerly winds, colder in southern portion. INDIANA, light rain in southern, fair in northern portion, colder in extreme southern portion, and warmer in northern portion, northerly winds.

ILLINOIS, rain in south, fair in north portions, north winds, becoming variable, warmer in north and stationary temperature in south portions. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, warmer, northwest winds, becoming variable. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, warmer, west winds. WISCONSIN, fair, warmer, southwest winds. MINNESOTA, fair, west winds, warmer in southern portion. IOWA, fair in northern, local snows followed by fair in southern portions, warmer, winds shifting to southerly. MISSOURI, rain or snows, followed by fair in northern portion, northwest winds, slightly warmer. KANSAS, light local snows, followed by fair weather, east, shifting to south, winds and warmer. NEBRASKA, fair, clearing in extreme southeast portion, warmer, south winds. COLORADO, warmer, fair weather, southerly winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, fair and warmer, south winds. NORTH DAKOTA, generally fair, southwest winds. MONTANA, fair, southwest winds, warmer in northeast portion.

The barometer is highest in the Upper Mississippi Valley. It has risen decidedly from New-England southwestward over the lake region, the central valleys, Kansas, and Colorado. It has fallen rapidly in the extreme Northwest and slowly in the Gulf States. A depression of slight energy is central over Texas, attended by showers in the Southwest. Local snows are reported from the lower lake region, Kansas, Nebraska, and Iowa. The weather is fair in all other districts, but it is cloudy, except in the upper lake region and the Northwest. It is decidedly colder from the lake regions southwestward to Texas. It is warmer from New-England southwestward to the Lower Mississippi Valley and in the extreme Northwest. Generally cloudy weather and rain will prevail in the Gulf States and in Tennessee. Increasing cloudiness and showers are indicated for the Middle and South Atlantic States, with colder weather as far south as the Gulf States. Warmer, fair weather is indicated for the upper lake region and thence westward to the Dakotas.

THE SECRET OF BEAUTY IS Cuticura SOAP.

Sale greater than the combined sales of all other skin and complexion soaps. Sold throughout the world. British depot: NEWBERY, London. POTTER DRUG & CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

AVOID THE KNIFE. SAFE AND SURE CURE FOR PILES, FISTULA, ITCHING, FISSURE, &c. NO DETENTION FROM BUSINESS. Superbly illustrated Book on Piles sent free.

DR. A. B. JAMISON, 43 West 45th St., N. Y. City.

THEIR MYSTERIOUS EXITS

Four Men and a Woman Disappear, Leaving No Traces.

EFFORTS TO LOCATE THEM FUTILE

J. O. Bache Last Seen March 1, Philip Hone Jan. 23, Sigmund Kaschoska Dec. 3, and Rebecca Rothschild Feb. 12.

Mystery still surrounds the disappearance of John Owen Bache, agent of the Union Central Life Insurance Company. No tidings of him were received yesterday. Whether he fell off the Fall River steamer Plymouth or was killed in Boston is not known. A reporter for The New-York Times who called yesterday at Mr. Bache's house, 66 West Forty-sixth Street, was told that nothing was known there about the missing man. President Pattison was not found. Dr. Henry T. Boyle, who accompanied Mr. Bache on his trip from this city a week ago Friday, declined to talk about the case.

A strange phase of the case is that Mr. Bache's name does not appear on the passenger list of the Plymouth. He may have taken passage on the boat under an assumed name. Central Office detectives are now looking for him.

The disappearance of Mr. Bache is no more mysterious than that of Philip Hone of 100 West Forty-seventh Street. Mr. Hone has been missing since the evening of Jan. 23. He had been feeling unwell all the day, and about 8 o'clock he asked his wife to take a walk with him. She accompanied him to the drug store at Forty-second Street and Broadway. Mr. Hone ordered a glass of soda water. He borrowed 25 cents from his wife to pay for it. He then went out of the door and closed it after him, leaving Mrs. Hone inside. When she reached the sidewalk he had disappeared in the crowd and nothing has been seen of him since.

"The only thing I have heard about Mr. Hone," said Mrs. Hone yesterday, "was contained in a letter from a friend in Denver, who said she saw a man resembling Mr. Hone in a street car in that city. She was in another car and passed him. Otherwise she would have spoken to him. But I don't think the man was my husband. I still keep up the search for him, and would have offered a reward had not the police officials at Headquarters advised me not to do so. I think the river should be searched. I don't expect to see Mr. Hone again alive, but if he is dead I want to recover his body."

Nothing has been heard from Sigmund Kaschoska, the chorus master of the Damrosch opera company, who is supposed to have gone insane for love of Mme. Nordica, the prima donna. He disappeared Dec. 3 from 353 West Thirty-fifth Street, where he had boarded. His acquaintances think he committed suicide.

The friends of Jacob S. Kerngood, salesman for B. L. Price & Co., of 170 Greene Street, are anxious to learn his whereabouts. He was last seen Nov. 9 on a sleeping car of a Michigan Central train going from Syracuse to St. Thomas, Canada. He left a wife and brother, who have exhausted every means at hand to find some trace of him.

The police are looking for Rebecca Rothschild of Georgetown, Ky., who arrived in this city from France on La Gascogne on the latter's memorable trip. Miss Rothschild had been abducted by Harry Rothschild of Lexington, Ky., and was on her return to appear against him next week. She telegraphed the news of her arrival in this city to her friends, but when they came here for her they could not find a trace of her. The police think the young woman was spirited away by her abductor's friends.

CENSURE FOR POLICEMAN WINGARDNER

His Methods in Arresting Mr. Moore Not Approved.

Police Justice Welde, in the Harlem Police Court, yesterday discharged John G. Moore, a dealer in horses and carriages at Forty-second Street and Seventh Avenue, who was charged with running over Katie Hallock of 434 Lenox Avenue, Feb. 26, and reprimanded Policeman Wingardner for the methods he had employed in making the arrest.

The driver of the wagon was not arrested at the time of the accident. The girl's father later on concluded he would prosecute the driver if he could find him. Wingardner a few days afterward saw Mr. Moore out driving, and thought he recognized him as the man who had run over the girl. The policeman then undertook to do some detective work, and pretended to Moore that he wished to buy a carriage. Moore took the policeman out driving, and treated him to cigars, it was said, several times, and to refreshments of various kinds.

Wingardner, after going out driving with Mr. Moore Saturday, produced a warrant for his arrest on their return to the stables. Mr. Moore's counsel told Police Justice Welde that his client could prove an alibi. The evidence tended to show that the girl was run over by accident, and Police Justice Welde did not investigate the matter further.

MONEY FOR A BRIDGEPORT CONCERN

The Government Will Pay It $20,000 on Account of an Old Debt.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—A New-England business firm which stood a good chance of joining the roll of Congressional claimants has received its just desserts with remarkable promptness. The Bridgeport Brass Company had a contract with the Navy Department for furnishing certain tubing for use on some of the vessels of war. The appropriation out of which it was to be compensated, to the surprise of the Navy Department people, was suddenly exhausted, according to the Treasury Department bookkeepers.

An examination was made immediately, and it was found that a difference of opinion existed between the Navy Department and the Treasury Department officers as to the charges against certain appropriations. Expenditures made abroad for machinery and engineering supplies for ships in commission were charged to the appropriation known as steam machinery. This view had not been counted on by the naval engineers, who had credited the expenditures abroad to another appropriation. This left the Government officials without means to discharge the indebtedness to the New-England concern.

The Deficiency Appropriation bill, which was signed the other day by the President, permits the Navy Department to pay the Bridgeport people about $20,000 which is still due on their contract.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

NOW SUPPLIED IN "SPLITS."

Ask for "Splits" at the Restaurants and Bars.

TEN YEARS OF AGE YESTERDAY

Anniversary Meeting of the Theatrical Council of the Order of the American Legion of Honor.

United Council, No. 1,035, American Legion of Honor, was ten years old yesterday. The council was organized March 10, 1885, by a few members of Lester Wallack's company, and was intended at that time to be composed almost exclusively of theatrical people, but the very nature of its membership assured a rapid growth, for the actors and actresses, under the rule of "Good of the Order," gave such interesting entertainments at each meeting that applications for membership came pouring in rapidly, and soon the young council took the lead in the order in number of members. The meetings were held on Sunday afternoons, that being the only time available to the theatrical members, and this was a point in favor of the council. An effort was made two years ago to have the Supreme Council withdraw the dispensation under which these Sunday meetings were held, but after a long and bitter fight United Council won, and the Sunday meetings are still held, and are as interesting as ever.

James H. J. Scullion was the first Commander of the council. He was at that time connected with Wallack's Theatre as the confidential man of Theodore Moss. At the last election of officers he was chosen to fill the same position for the fifth time in the history of the council. He is now the Treasurer of the Star Theatre. He presided at the anniversary meeting in the council rooms in the Jaeger Building yesterday afternoon. In reviewing the history of the council Mr. Scullion said that during the ten years of its existence 2,113 candidates had been proposed, of whom 1,267 had been accepted and admitted to membership; but sixty-two deaths had occurred during the ten years, and the membership Dec. 31, 1894, was 957. The council had paid to the Supreme Council $127,364.17, and received from it in payment of death claims $110,500, leaving to the credit of the United Council $16,864.17. In addition to this, about $25,000 was paid to the beneficiaries of members admitted to the council by transfer where the order had already assumed the risk before United Council was organized, showing that United Council has paid in over $40,000 more than it has drawn out. The sick benefits paid by the council itself, which are no draft on the order, amounted in the ten years to $15,000.

Orator Quinn had prepared an anniversary programme for the entertainment which followed the regular business yesterday, and it proved to be of more than ordinary interest. Companion Frank P. Banta's orchestra rendered a number of operatic and classical selections, Grand Vice Commander McGowan sang, and Miss Tillie Jacobs recited a poem entitled "Absolution." Louis M. Grant gave a whistling solo, Elmer E. Ransane, a clever magician, mystified all present with some very neat illusions, and Loney, the humorist, occupied ten minutes in telling some very funny stories. Laura Bernstein recited "The Kissing Cup," Stanley and Furey appeared in character sketches and duets, James C. Shannon sang some popular ballads, J. D. Harris gave an exhibition of club swinging, and Orator Quinn sang a number of comic songs, after which Banta's Orchestra played a number of selections, and the most interesting session ever held by United Council was adjourned.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Mrs. Potter Ill.—Mrs. Potter has been compelled by illness to cancel the second week of the engagement of herself and Mr. Bellew in Boston, and, as a result, the Columbia Theatre in that city will be closed this week. Mrs. Potter acted against the advice of her physician all last week, and finally, on Friday last, he notified her that if she continued she would be prostrated, and would be unable to fill her New-York engagement, which is to begin at the Herald Square Theatre March 25. Her work in "Charlotte Corday" is very trying on the nerves, and the changeable weather in Boston during the past week completed the work which exhaustion had begun, and she decided to act on the advice of her doctor and gain strength by rest for her New-York season. Notice was given on Saturday that purchasers of seats for this week would have their money refunded.

—"The Fatal Card."—"The Passing Show" will be followed, at the American Theatre next week by "The Fatal Card." This melodrama is to make a long Spring and Summer tour, and will return here next September to open the season at the Star Theatre, which will then begin its new career as a popular-price combination house. Manager Theodore Moss has had this policy in contemplation for a long time, but he has naturally hesitated to transform the old house of Wallack, Jefferson, Crane, and a host of lesser dramatic lights into a cheaper place of amusement. He is now convinced, however, that good business policy demands the change. Charles Burnham, the efficient acting manager of the house for so many years, will remain in charge of the business department.

—Hoyt's Theatre.—An idea of the hit which "The Foundling" has made at Hoyt's Theatre may be gained from the fact that on Saturday morning a leading business man offered $40 for two seats for that evening, but they could not be secured for him. The play is doing the biggest business in the history of the house, not excepting the opening weeks of "A Trip to Chinatown," and it will be continued as the attraction until May 4. A great deal of new comedy business has been introduced in the last act, which was originally the weakest of the three, and this has improved it wonderfully. Charles Frohman has received offers to play the farce during the Summer at the Boston Museum and the Park Theatre, Boston, but has made no definite arrangements yet.

—The Metropolitan Opera Company.—Henry E. Abbey went to Boston to rejoin the Metropolitan Opera Company last Friday night. The company started in a special train for Chicago Saturday night, and is to open its season in that auditorium in that city to-night. The Boston season was very successful financially, in spite of the fact that several of the principal artists fell victims to the east winds of the city, and many disappointments to the audiences resulted. Maurice Grau will personally direct the remainder of the company's tour until its return to New-York for the Spring season.

—Foreign Talent Coming.—M. and Mme. Gidion Lynnes, French duettists, and M. Spandoni and Miss Agnes, jugglers and equilibrists, engaged in Europe by F. F. Proctor, will appear at Proctor's Theatre next month. Mme. Eugenes, midair gymnasts, who were a feature of the Barnum & Bailey Show, are coming from Dresden to appear at Proctor's the latter part of this month, this being their only American engagement prior to a long season in Paris.

—"Too Much Johnson" for Players.—In response to a general request from the actors of this city, William Gillette has consented to give a professional matinée of "Too Much Johnson" at the Standard Theatre. He will entertain his brother actors with his conception of Johnson next Friday afternoon. The matinée will be "professional" in the literal sense of the word, no seats being sold to anybody.

—Postponed on Account of Death.—The afternoon party which Elsie De Wolf and Elizabeth Marbury were to have given to Mme. Rejane, the French actress now playing at Abbey's Theatre, has been postponed, if not entirely abandoned, on account of the death of Miss Marbury's father. All the invitations have been recalled.

—Novelties at the Garden.—Bessie Bonehill will introduce to-night, in the third act of "Little Christopher," at the Garden Theatre, some of the male character impersonations that made her famous in the London music halls. She will sing "Little Johnny Bull" and "Four Little Girls."

Hurt in a Driving Accident.

While Mr. and Mrs. Henry Moran of 48 Leroy Street were driving yesterday afternoon at Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street their horse ran away. Moran and his wife were both thrown out. Mrs. Moran was badly injured about the body. She was taken home, as she refused to go to a hospital.

FOOD OF SUPERNATURALS

Some of the Crumbs, Says Dr. Talmage, Fall to Us on Earth.

CHRIST, THE TEACHER OF MANKIND

He Did Not Come to Earth Solely to Give Up His Life, Declares the Rev. Mr. Weitzel.

DR. PARKHURST'S TALK ON IMPENITENTS

Women and the Sabbath, Dr. Burrell's Topic—Dr. Gerdsen Compares Politicians to Pilate.

"A Seraphic Diet" was the subject upon which the Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage preached in the Academy of Music yesterday afternoon. The house was, as usual, filled to overflowing, and several thousand persons were unable to gain admittance. The doctor took for his text Psalms, lxxviii., 25: "Man did eat angels' food." He said:

"Somewhat risky would be the undertaking to tell just what was the manna that fell to the Israelites in the wilderness; of what it was made, how it was made, and who made it. The manna was called angels' food, but why so called? Was it because it came from the place where angels live; or because angels compounded it; or because angels did eat it; or because it was good enough for angels? On what crystal platter was it carried to the door of heaven, and then thrown out? How did it taste? We are told there was in it something like honey, but if the saccharine taste in it had been too strong, many would not have liked it, and so it may have had a commingling of flavors—this delicacy of the skies. It must have been nutritious, for a nation lived on it for forty years. It must have been healthful, for it is so inspiringly applauded. It must have been abundant, because it dismissed the necessity of a sutler for a great army. Each person had a ration of three quarts a day allowed to him, and so 15,000,000 pounds were necessary every week.

"Those were the times of which my text speaks, when 'man did eat angels' food.' If the good Lord, who has helped me so often, will help me now, we will first see what is angels' food, and then how we may get some of it for ourselves. In our mortal state we must have for mastication and digestion and assimilation the products of the earth. Corporeity, as well as mentality and spirituality, characterizes us. The style of diet has much to do with our well-being. Light and frothy food taken exclusively results in weak muscle and semi-invalidism. The taking of too much animal food produces sensuality. Vegetarians are cranks. Reasonable selection of the farinaceous and the solid ordinarily produces physical stamina.

"But we have all occasionally been in an ecstatic state where we forgot the necessity of earthly food. We were fed by joys, by anticipations, by discoveries, by companionships that dwindled the dining hour into insignificance, and made the pleasures of the table stupid and uninviting. There have been cases where from seemingly invisible sources the human body has been maintained, as in the remarkable case of our invalid and Christian neighbor, Mollie Fancher, known throughout the medical and Christian world for that she was seven weeks without earthly food, fed and sustained on heavenly visions. Our beloved Dr. Irenaeus Prime, editor and theologian, recorded the wonders concerning this girl. Prof. West, the great dentist, examined her over it, and Willard Parker, of world-wide fame in surgery, threw up his hands in amazement at it.

"There are times in all our lives when the soul asserts itself, and says to the body:

"'Hush! Stand back! Stand down! I am at a banquet where no chalices gleam, and no viands smoke, and no culinary implements clatter. I am feeding on that which no human hand has mixed, and no earthly oven baked. I am eating angels' food. If you have never been in such an exalted state, I commiserate your leaden temperament, and I dismiss you from this services as incompetent to understand the thrilling and glorious suggestiveness of my text when it says: 'Man did eat angels' food.'

The Food of Supernaturals.

"Now, what do the supernaturals live on? They experience none of the demands of corporeity, and have no hindrance or environment in the shape of bone, and muscle, and flesh, and hence that which may delectate our palate or invigorate our poor, dying frames would be of no use to them. But they have a food of their own. My text says so. There may be other courses of food in the heavenly menu that I am not aware of, but I know of five or six styles of food always on celestial tables when cherubim and seraphim and archangel gather for heavenly repast; the mystery of redemption, celestialized music, the heavenly picturesque, sublime colloquy, eternal enterprises, saintly association, Divine companionship, celebrative jubilance.

"There is one subject that excites the curiosity and inquisitiveness of all those angels. St. Peter says: 'Which thing the angels desire to look into.' That is, why did Christ exchange a palace for a barn? Why did He drop a sceptre from His right hand to take a spear into his left side? Why quit the anthem of the worshipping heavens to hear the crooning of a weary mother's voice? Was a straw better than a garland? 'Could it not have been done in some other way?' says angel the first. 'Was the human race worth such a sacrifice?' says angel the second. 'How could heaven get along without Him for thirty-three years?' says angel the third. 'Through that assassination may sinful man rise into our eternal companionship?' says angel the fourth. And then they all bend toward each other and talk about it, and guess about it, and try to fathom it, and prophesy concerning it. But the subject is too big, and they only nibble at it. They only break off a piece of it. They only taste it. They just dip into it. And then one angel cries: 'Worthy is the Lamb that was slain!' And another says, 'Unsearchable!' And another says, 'Past finding out!' And another says, 'Alleluia!' And then they all fill their cups of gold with the 'new wine of the kingdom.'

"Unlike the beakers of earth, which poison, these glow with immortal health, the wine pressed from the grapes of the heavenly Eschol, and they all drink of the memory of manger and cross, shattered sepulchre and Olivetic ascension. Oh, that rapturous, inspiring, transporting theme of the world's ransom! That makes angels' food. The taking of that food gives stronger pulse to their gladness; adds several mornings of radiance to their forehead; gives vaster circle to the sweep of their wings on mission inter-constellation. Some of the crumbs of that angels' food fall all around our wilderness camp to-day, and we feel like crying with Paul, 'Oh, the depth of the riches, both of the wisdom and knowledge of God!' or with expiring Stephen, 'Lord Jesus, receive my spirit!' or with many an enraptured soul, 'None but Christ! None but Christ!' Pass around this angels' food. Carry it through all these aisles. Climb with it through all these galleries. Take it among all the hovels, as well as among all the palaces, of the great town. Give all nations a taste of this angels' food.

"Now, in the emerald palace of heaven, let the cupbearers and servants of the King remove this course from the banquet, and bring on another course of angels' food, which is celestialized music. You and I have seen at some concert or oratorio a whole assemblage to whom the music was a feast. Never anything that they took in at the lips of the mouth was so delightful to their taste as that which they took in at the lips of the ear. I have seen, and you have seen, people actually intoxicated with sweet sounds. Oratorios, which are always too protracted for those of us who have not had our faculties cultivated in that direction, were never long enough for them. As at 11 o'clock at night the leader of the orchestra gave the three taps of his baton to again start the music, they were as fresh and alert as when, three hours before, and at 8 o'clock, the curtain first lifted. Music to them is food for body, food for mind, and food for soul.

Music's Baptism of Tears.

"From what I read in my Bible, I think celestialized music will make up a large part of angels' food. Why do I say 'celestialized music'? Because, though music may have been born in heaven, it had not all its charms until it came to earth and took a baptism of tears. Since then it has had a pathos and a

(Revelation, iii., 16.) 'Because thou art lukewarm, and neither cold nor hot, I will spew thee out of my mouth.'

"But the angels in heaven have no stolidity or unresponsiveness. There is one thing that agitates them into holy mirth. When that happens, if their harp be hung up they take it down, and with deft fingers pull from among the strings a canticle. They run in to their neighbors on the same golden street and tell the good news. If Miriam has there cymbals anything like those with which she performed on the banks of the Red Sea, she claps them in triumph, and there is a festal table spread, and the best of the angels' food is set on it. When is it? It is when a man or woman down in the world who was all wrong, by the grace of God is made all right. (Luke, xv., 10.) 'There is joy in the presence of the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth.' Why are they so happily agitated? Because they know what a tremendous thing it is to turn clear around from the wrong road and take the right road. It is because they know the difference between swine's trough with nothing but husks and a King's banquet with angels' food. It is because they know the infinite, the everlasting difference between down and up.

"And then, their festivity is catching. If we hear the bells of a city ring, we say, 'What is that for?' If we hear rolling out from an auditorium the sound of a full orchestra, we say, 'What is happening here?' And when the angels of God take on jubilance over a case of earthly repentance, your friends in heaven will say, 'What new thing has happened? Why full diapason? Why the chime from the oldest towers of eternity?'

"The fact is, my hearers, there are people in heaven who would like to hear from you. Your children there are wondering when father and mother will come into the kingdom, and with more glee than they ever danced in the hallway at your coming home at eventide they will dance the floor of the heavenly mansion at the tidings of father and mother saved. Besides that, the old folks want to hear from you. They are standing at the head of the celestial stairs waiting for the news that their prayers have been answered and that you are coming on to take from their lips a kiss better than that which now they throw you. Calling you by your first name, as they always did, they are talking about you and saying, 'They is sure sho,' 'There is our daughter down in that world of struggle, battling, suffering, sinning, weeping. Why can they not see that Christ is the only one who can help and comfort and save?'

"That is what they are saying about you. And if you will this hour in one prayer of surrender that will not take more than a second to make, decide this, then, swifter than telegraphic dispatch the news would reach them, and angels of God who never fell would join your glorified kindred in celebration, and the caterers of heaven would do their best, and saints and seraphs side by side would take angels' food. Glory be to God for such a possibility! Oh, that this moment there might be a rush for heaven!

"'The Spirit and the bride say, Come,
Rejoicing saints re-echo, Come;
Who faints, who thirsts, who will, may come;
Thy Saviour bids thee come.'"

CHRIST THE TEACHER OF MEN.

His Mission Not Alone to Give Up His Life, Says the Rev. Mr. Weltzel.

A single bouquet of flowers was on the front of the pulpit of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. In the absence of the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, the sermon was preached by the Rev. Charles T. Weltzel, assistant pastor.

The text was from the twenty-ninth verse of the eleventh chapter of St. Matthew: "Learn of Me." The sermon was of an intensely devotional character.

"When our Lord," said the preacher, "began His public ministry of love and mercy, when He came to do His revealing work in the world, it was not simply to give His body unto death. The laying down of His life meant a great deal more than that.

"How easy it would have been, long before His crucifixion, for His townsmen to have thrown Christ over a precipice. How easy, later, for the Jews to have stoned Him to death?

"But Christ came into the world to do a great deal more than laying down His physical life. Laying down His life meant living, teaching, among men. So, one of the earliest things He did was to open a school. The world was then, as it is now, full of error, men had misconceived God, they misconstrued Him, did not understand. They had misconceptions of life, sought peace, and knew not how to find. They needed to know themselves, they needed to know God, they needed light, and so Christ came to the world to teach.

"For three years Christ taught by His work, by His life, and by His light. He held His school, now in a synagogue, now in the temples, courts, by the lake shore, by the well, on the hillside, on the house top, in the hall of feasting, all the time He welcomed men to Him, showed the weak the way to become strong, and the sinner the way to become righteous.

"This conception of Christ, of the Discipleship as a going to school to Christ, is one which our Lord evidently had.

"There is something in this conception which may help those who may desire to come into communion with Christ. What is implied by the going to school of the Disciples?

"First, that Christ's Disciples were learners. That is very simple. To most of us all it is quite familiar, and yet we may not fully understand it. Why learners? Because they were ignorant. We send a child to school to learn what it does not know.

"Would you know some of the studies pursued in the school of Christ? 'A gentle word turneth away wrath.' 'Anothing thing involved in the scholarship of the Disciples was that they were determined to learn. A mere attendant at school is not necessarily a learner. They were many who followed Christ, but they did not all learn. Many sought, but did not find.

"In this school of Christ we not only learn what is the truth, but we learn how to secure it. Christ's school was not only for knowledge, but also for character.

"You will never know God until you are godlike. Knowledge is possession. Christ teaches us by experience. There are some who say to themselves, 'The world will think me a poor scholar if I announce myself a student in the school of Christ.' Why will one think so? Either he has not the capacity or is unwilling.

"Now in regard to being unable. Christ is more than a teacher. He tells you not only what to do, but He gives you the power to do it. He does not say, 'Come to Me and I will show you the light.' He says, 'I am the Light.' To the most stupid He is just as ready to give power as to the more promising.

"Unwilling? Yes, if one is unwilling to learn he will indeed make a poor scholar, and will fail. But if you cannot fully believe, believe a little. Try and see if He will not give you power as you learn.

"Christ Himself is the Teacher. That is the second main thought. There are many teachers in the school of Christ. Mary was taught in her own home. Before His death Christ gave instructions to His Disciples as to how they should teach. He came to them again, after His death, and gave them instructions.

"It has been regarded as very singular that Christ never went outside of His own little country. He never went to Rome or to Alexandria to teach. He left it to others to spread His doctrines. He had His private normal class.

"How often one says, nowadays, 'If only I could have spoken to Mr. Beecher or to Christ or to some of the great thinkers of the past, my difficulties would vanish.' How often, in school, the student that knows the Principal best longs to be under his personal care and instruction.

"Christ Himself is still the head master of His school. The school is never closed. He never gives up the work to the under teachers. We say of Mr. Moody after he has been six months in seclusion that he has been sitting at the feet of Christ. It is a reality, this sitting at the feet of Christ, and drawing inspiration directly from Him. The other teachers sometimes misinterpret or fall into error. If we go to Christ, He teaches us. Some hesitate to go to a great teacher. They tremble at his wisdom. Christ understands. He knows there are some who hesitate, and so He says: 'I am meek and lowly in heart.' He will not use His wisdom to confound us, but to make knowledge easy to us. He is strong, but He will not use His strength to overwhelm us, but to sustain us. He is meek and lowly in heart.

"In this world, who already know much are the only ones who secure the services of the great masters. One who is slow and ignorant has no opportunity to come in touch with these great masters.

"It is not so with Christ. He is not proud, He is not above us. He is godlike in His humility and also in His wisdom. He knows, and we ought likewise to know, that the most ignorant need the best teachers. Let the world go on in its mistaken way, giving eminence to those who least need it.

"In the school of Christ it has never been so, and it will never be so. He teaches the lowest, and so, my friend, if you are a beginner, don't be afraid. Don't come to us ministers first, or to an inexperienced Christian friend. Christ gives instruction with no flaw in it, full and perfect.

"You want to succeed? Then lay down your life as He did, and He will tell you to come and follow Him. Do you want peace? He says: 'My peace is what you want.'

"The world gives peace by trying to change circumstances. You are poor, you would be rich. You are servant, you would be master. Christ says: 'I will give you peace by triumphing over circumstances.' Then you will have peace, because you are independent of circumstances. There are those who say: 'I will have peace if I shut out all trouble from me—the haunting fears, God, death.' Christ says to you you cannot have peace that way. You will have peace only by facing God, evils, sickness, death. Face all these things, and you will be in peace.

"Are you tempted to gain success by evil means? Christ says: 'Come with Me into the wilderness and I will show you how to overcome temptation.' Are you shrinking from the stresses of life? Christ says: 'Come with Me into the garden and I will show you how to face your troubles.'

"Have we learned of Christ? Are we learning? God grant we are."

THE BIBLE FULL OF THREATS.

Menace Necessary, Says Dr. Parkhurst, to Lead the Impenitent to Right.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst preached yesterday morning in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, taking his text from John, iii., 16: "For God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life." The preacher said, in part:

"We need to stand distinctly on the ground stated in the words immediately following the text, that 'God sent not His Son into the world to condemn the world, but that the world through Him might be saved.' It is true that Christ did not come to condemn the world, for the world was already condemned, self-condemned, condemned by the law, condemned by every human conscience prescient of the penalty to come.

"Our purpose in all this is that we may approach the matter of Christ's redemptive work in the same manner as He approached it. Circumstances are not different now than they were then. It is said, or at least it is felt, that the Gospel has been so long and so widely a historical fact that the conditions are all changed; that sin and condemnation are out of date, and that Christ's coming and crucifixion in some way weakened, even if they did not expunge, personal guilt as a factor in the process of redemption."

Dr. Parkhurst said that he had been seriously, although kindly, taken to task for the earnestness of his last sermon, and had been told that the effect of it was to drive a man to despair. He said he desired to repeat that the effect of all distinctively Christian preaching was to drive the impenitent hearer at least to the edge of despair, and that, could we recognize the depths of our sin, there would be no words to express the utterness of our terror or the abjectness of our remorse.

"Now, then, my impenitent hearer," went on the speaker, "is where you win the sense of the need of a Christ, of a Saviour. People are saying that they find philosophical difficulty in believing in a Saviour. You will get over your philosophical difficulty as soon as it begins to be with you, 'Save me or I die.'"

The speaker then went on to tell of the need to frighten a man into doing right, and said that his text and the whole Bible, the teachings of Christ and of Moses, were full of threats.

"It is doubtful," he said, "if the impentient man ever takes his first step Godward except at the pressure of some sort of menace. It was not love that created the first homeward step of the Prodigal Son. He started home because of what he was afraid of if he did not go home. We can easily imagine, and even earnestly believe, that after the initial steps were taken, and he began to get near to his father's house, motives of a finer and tenderer type had taken the place of the more calculating ones which first urged and induced him to return. But he began to go back because his future 'in the far country' looked to be a threatening one.

"My impenitent hearer, the future is before you, and it is very long. God is above you, and He is very great, and very holy, but He is very good. 'God so loved the world.' It is He that has contrived the plan by which, without ceasing to be holy, He can gather His repentant children about Him and be to them a Father, and they be to Him sons and daughters."

PILATE THE POLITICIAN.

The Rev. Dr. Gerdsen Compares Him to Tricksters in Public Life To-day.

The First Moravian Church, Thirtieth Street and Lexington Avenue, was crowded yesterday morning, when the new pastor, the Rev. Dr. A. H. Gerdsen, preached on "Pontius Pilate; or, Political Tactics."

Dr. Gerdsen said he thought it a wonderful thing that the two voices raised in behalf of the Saviour should have been those of Pilate and his wife, Claudia. "It was all the more remarkable," he said, "that a man with such a clear understanding of the situation as Pilate had should make such a compromise, and shift the responsibility by washing his hands in front of the people, and claiming his innocence. In the very attitude assumed by Pilate we get a glimpse of the tricky and sagacious politician, as unscrupulous as many of the modern politicians of to-day in this tainted period. His action as a Governor, who would appear as just and honest and pure before the world, when his heart was full of evil, and conscience so dead that he did not hesitate to sacrifice friends and principles, shift all responsibility, and shirk every duty, and by so doing attain his selfish desires, is by no means strange to the present age.

"It is this type of politicians and statesmen that, before election, are all pleasant and smile, make all manner of promises as to reform legislation, and pledges that his untiring efforts shall be put forth in behalf of the people, but who, after election, will enter the legislative hall, take the solemn oath, forget friends, and turn into gold and self-advancement the advantages presented."

WOMEN CAN SAVE SUNDAY.

Dr. Burrell Tells Them How They Can Preserve Its Sacredness.

In the Marble Collegiate Church, Twenty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, yesterday morning, the Rev. Dr. Burrell spoke on "The Responsibility of American Women in Preserving the American Sabbath." He said, among other things:

"Some one asks the question, 'What can women do?' She can begin at home, in her kingdom. She can create an influence for Sabbath observance at the home altar. No home is there that is complete without the family altar, and it is with the little ones gathered around her that she can do great work.

"Woman can work in society. She makes it. If there is anything wrong with society you are responsible, and must bear it, as you make its morals, you educate it, and it is just what you make it. It is for you to say whether its ideal will be an Ann Hathaway, a Martha Washington, or a Trilby.

"Then there is the Sunday saloon. You women can stop that. You can refuse to marry a man who will patronize them, or those who are married can, of they try, keep their husbands from them. I understand there are large stores in this city open upon Sunday, and are crowded by women buyers. Now, if they remain away there will be none of them kept open."

NEW PUBLICATIONS

UNIVERSITIES IN GERMANY

THE GERMAN UNIVERSITIES. Their Character and Historical Development. By Frederick Paulsen. Authorized Translation by Edward Delavan Perry, with an introduction by Nicholas Murray Butler. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $2.

Educational traditions are to be respected. We follow them in a certain measure. If 150 years ago we inclined toward English models in the shaping of our universities, within the last half century we have been more subjected to German influences. We have been in closest rapport with the individuality of Heidelberg and Göttingen, but of late it is the brilliancy of the work done in Berlin which has most attracted us. It is in the main for the practical work done by its specialists that the great German schools have excited our admiration. Hence to-day the strongly marked German influence. Somehow or other French learning does not impose on us. We do not appreciate it as fully as it deserves. Our population is more German in origin than French, and perhaps on that account French brilliancy is less at home.

The marked differences between German and English universities the author explains in this way: "In Oxford and Cambridge there are admirable scholars, yet no one would call the English universities the representatives of the scientific work of the nation." Some of the greatest of Englishmen, as Darwin, Herbert Spencer, Macaulay, of recent date, or Bentham, Grote, or Gibbon, of the past, were men who stood outside of the universities. To-day neither do Americans nor Englishmen attach any marked importance to a man's work because he is a professor in a college or university. It is a patent of the nobility of learning which we do not accept on its face. "In Germany, on the contrary, the presumption is justified that all university teachers are scientific investigators, that all who are, strictly speaking, scholars, are university professors." "Wehn, in Germany," writes Prof. Paulsen, "we speak of a great scholar, the question soon follows: At what university is he?"

In his introduction Mr. Butler shows what are the distinctions between the functions of the college and the university. Certainly we arrogate to ourselves any number of universities in the United States, and according to the statistics we had, five years ago, not less than 134 universities—on paper, that is, on letter heads. There were seven in Illinois, but Kansas was ahead by one, and Texas had also eight of them.

Perhaps if the German university is to be taken as a model there exists elsewhere no institution exactly similar to it. If it is exceptional, that is no reason why we Americans, as Mr. Butler says, should imitate it. Very certainly we could not. "The American university, may, or rather must, learn the lessons that its German predecessor has to teach, but it should be expected to develop also characteristics peculiar to itself. In order to become great, indeed in order to exist at all, a university must represent the national life and minister to it." A great school of learning must, then, be in touch with the social life of the country in which it exists, and so, we neither ought to try to follow the precise German university nor the English one. If the essay were ever made, after much waste of energy a dead failure would be the result. We do have universities, and, singularly, excellent ones in the United States, and they have been made pliant, so as to fit into the wants of the people and students.

Mr. Butler defines a university as an institution with students, "adequately trained by previous study of the liberal arts and sciences, and led into special fields of learning and research by teachers of high excellence and originality, and where, by the agency of libraries, museums, laboratories, and publications, knowledge is insured, advanced, and disseminated."

The want for many universities we fail to see. The more colleges the better. They are the best suited "to the demands of American life" and have become the powerful force in American civilization and culture. Mr. Butler dares to say that in one important respect "the American system of higher education is distinctly superior to the German." In Germany the dividing line between the college, or the gymnasium, as they call it, is too distinct. The university in Germany dominates overmuch. It has the prestige of the State. The step the student makes from one to the other in Germany is too sudden. The gymnasium is narrow, has too much parentalism in it. "In many, a university student loses his balance entirely, or wastes much precious time and force in adjusting himself to his totally new surroundings." In America, college and university stand quite side by side. The work of transition is done in a gradual and insensible way.

Prof. Paulsen, in describing the German universities, dwells on their general character and their development. The German one, when compared with the old English and French ones, was typically indigenous to Germany and the neighboring countries, Austria, Switzerland, the Netherlands, and Scandinavia. It kept to a middle ground between the French and English forms. It was a State institution, founded and maintained by it, and subject to its control. It cannot be said that Germany at the beginning was a centre of learning. There used to be an ancient proverb, which says: "The Italians have the Papacy, the Germans the empire, and the French the learning." For many centuries Germany was, however, a passive State—or Prussia was—until the time of Frederick, but, nevertheless, the universities formed the real focus of national life. The history of the German university in the Middle Ages began when there was a struggle for knowledge. Paris was at first the great seat of the "new theological and philosophical speculation." The Germans in a measure copied the early French models, and there was something in imitation of the Bolognese school. The oldest German university of Prague is of 1348; then follows the Vienna one of 1365. Heidelberg's date is 1385. There were seven universities during this early period, and five of them now exist.

The true development of the German university began early in the sixteenth century, with what is known to-day as the Humanism movement, with Erasmus and Reuchlin as its champions. It was the newer culture they advocated, the replacing of the old awkward ecclesiastical Latin by classical Latin, and the putting aside, perhaps, of something of the literal interpretation of the Aristotleahn principles. Above all, life was given to old Greece. The period of marked improvement may be said to have begun in 1694, and the teaching of the newer order of things may be represented by the Universities of Halle and Göttingen, though there were nearly fifty years' difference in age between the two. The great medical revival may have its date in the past forty years of this century.

German universities began under State tutelage and have been ever kept so. The Government began early to be paternal, and looked toward the food for both the body and the brain. If it exercised its authority in the lower schools, it directed the higher instruction in the universities. The Government, then, confers degrees, founds professorships; the university officials are State functionaries. Provincial authorities give way to the Minister of Education. Still there is something like self-government, as far as the disciplinary control of students goes. This power is vested in the rector, because, supposably, he acts in concert with the Judge of the University Court and the Senate. It may be said that State interference is slight, even rare. The unwritten law of Lehrfreiheit and Lernfreiheit, or freedom of him who teaches and him who taught, holds its sway. The only trouble is in the appointment of the professors, and this is done by the Government. The Minister of Education appoints the extraordinary professors and the sovereign the professors. It may be said, to the credit of the State, that these appointments in almost all cases depend on merit. It is the Faculty who suggest a successor when a position is vacant. "There have been bitter complaints," says Prof. Paulsen, "but German universities are accustomed to take such reproaches calmly, with the quiet that comes from a good conscience. In the main, our universities have thriven on the system here described."

The consideration of the relationship of the university to the Church is not so easy to understand. Originally universities were church institutions. About the last century the connection was somewhat loosened. "In the nineteenth century the universities, like the States to which they belong, have entirely lost their denominational character." The Protestant universities accepted the situation, not the Catholic ones. Being ostensibly Catholic, how could they? Nevertheless, there is a certain freedom entertained by the Catholic universities, only this, if there is a professor who is not in pleasant relationship with the heads of the German Catholic Church then his course of lectures is placed under a ban, and that is an unfailing means of putting an end to his influence. Roman Catholic theology has the authority of the infallible Church behind it.

As to the relation of the university with the community, that, too, is peculiar to the country. At first, in the Middle Ages, it was only those who were candidates for clerical honors who sought the universities. Then in time the desire for knowledge increased, and the nobles went to the schools. To-day there are no privileges but those education can give. The nobility has no longer a hereditary claim to public offices.

Prof. Paulsen intimates that there are some changes apparent of late in the class of students. This is the raw material from which the professor of the future must come. He writes: "A narrowing of the recruiting district for the learned professions has begun to be made in Germany. The class of factory operatives in large towns and that of agricultural laborers is hardly represented at all in the universities. This is a dark side of the development which has brought about the state of affairs in which academic training gives one a place in the ruling classes." Perhaps it is the increase of expense attending education which keeps back the poorer class of students. But there is, too, in Germany, an overquantity of learned young men, university graduates seeking an employment, and so it gradually came about that a man "cannot count upon earning a livelihood in a learned profession before he is twenty-five or thirty years of age."

The advantages of the German lecture system were never better presented than by Prof. Paulsen. He has produced an excellent book, sagaciously written in the true, quiet, and philosophical German method—but in many ways, as Mr. Butler intimates, we do not want to copy either Heidelberg, Göttingen, or Berlin, nor, as for that, Oxford or Cambridge.

LITERARY NOTES

—Among the novel and valuable features of Dodd, Mead & Co.'s periodical The Bookman, appear an Eastern and a Western letter, one dated from New-York, the other from Chicago, giving lists of books that were most in favor during February. "Trilby" heads both lists. Other recent Harper books on the lists are these: "Coffee and Repartee," by John Kendrick Bangs; the same author's "Three Weeks in Politics"; "Peter Ibbetson," "Pembroke," "A Kentucky Cardinal," "A Traveler from Altruria," and "The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes."

—A collection of Tennyson's poems, with the title, "Enoch Arden and Other Poems," will be added to the Riverside Literature Series of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Besides "Enoch Arden" the volume will contain "The Day Dream," "Dora," "The Talking Oak," "Sea Dreams," "Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington," "Ulysses," "The Charge of the Light Brigade," "Lady Clare," "The Death of the Old Year," and "Crossing the Bar."

—Bangs & Co. have just issued a handsome catalogue of the L. D. Alexander library, which they will sell late in March. Besides works in general literature, it has a remarkable collection on angling, including over sixty editions of Walton, five of which are the rare first five editions.

—Romance, the magazine of short fiction, has passed into the hands of the Current Literature Company, which issues the similar publication entitled Short Stories and the periodical called Current Literature.

—The following statement is made concerning John Fiske's early achievements in reading: "At seven he was reading Caesar, and had read Rollin, Josephus, and Goldsmith's Greece. Before he was eight he had read the whole of Shakespeare and a good deal of Milton, Bunyan, and Pope. He began Greek at nine. By eleven he had read Gibbon, Robertson, and Prescott, and most of Froissart, and at the same age wrote from memory a chronological table from B. C. 1000 to A. D. 1820, filling a quarto blank book of sixty pages."

—The third of Elbert Hubbard's series entitled "Little Journeys to the Homes of Good Men and Great" (Putnams) is devoted to Ruskin, and is just ready.

—Readers of "Trilby" may have overlooked the fact that the sixth number of The Portfolio (Macmillan) contains an account of the life and works of Frederick Walker, the young English artist who is supposed to be the original of Little Billee. Full-page plates and text illustrations are given in profusion.

—A new bicycle magazine has made its appearance—The Wheelwoman. Mrs. Mary Sargent Hopkins, herself a pioneer wheelwoman, will conduct the magazine, which presents a bright appearance. The excellent typographical work shows well on a good quality of paper. The cover is of pale green, the front page presenting an illustration of a modern wheelwoman on her wheel, wearing an up-to-date bicycle costume, with the accepted short skirt, leggins, jaunty little jacket, and close hat. We are told that The Wheelwoman is to be "devoted to the interests of women who ride the wheel and to the conversion of those who do not." In this number a series of sketches upon "Prominent Women Who Advocate the Wheel" is begun, with an account of the stand taken in favor of bicycling by Mrs. Mary A. Livermore in the first days of women riders.

—A well-printed pamphlet has been issued in Boston giving a full report of the dinner of Dec. 29 last, commemorative of Charles Sumner and complimentary to the Hon. Edward L. Pierce, Sumner's devoted biographer. As a frontispiece, it has a portrait of Mr. Pierce.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF RUFUS KING. Comprising His Letters, Private and Official. His Public Documents and His Speeches. Edited by his grandson, Charles R. King, M. D. Vol. II. (1795-99.) 8vo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5.

DOCTOR JUDAS. A Portrayal of the Opium Habit. By William Rosser Cobbe. 12mo. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. $1.50.

RATIONAL BUILDING. Being a translation of the article "Construction," in the "Dictionaire Raisonné de l'Architecture Française" of M. Eugene Emmanuel Viollet le Duc. By George Martin Huss. 8vo. New-York: Macmillan & Co.

THE ADVANCED FOURTH MUSIC READER. For Upper Grammar Classes and High Schools. By James M. McLaughlin and George A. Veazie. The two-part and three-part studies composed expressly for this work by W. W. Gilchrist. 8vo. Boston: Ginn & Co.

JAPHET IN SEARCH OF A FATHER. By Capt. Marryat. Illustrated. With an Introduction by David Hannay. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

SONG BLOSSOMS. By Julia Anna Wolcott. 12mo. Boston: Arena Publishing Company.

RULERS OF INDIA. John Russell Colvin, the Last Lieutenant Governor of the Northwest under the Company. By Sir Auckland Colvin. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. 60 cents.

BROWN STUDIES; OR, CAMP FIRES AND MORALS. By George H. Hepworth. 16mo. New-York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

STORY OF THE LIFE OF JESUS FOR THE YOUNG. Told from an Ethical Standpoint. By W. L. Sheldon. 16mo. Philadelphia: S. Burns Weston. 50 cents.

A MODERN PRIESTESS OF ISIS. From the Russian of Vsevolod Sergyeevich Soloryoff. By Walter Leaf. 12mo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

LINGUA GEMMAE. A Cycle of Gems. Being a History of One Hundred Precious Stones, with Appropriate Poetic Sentiments. By Ada L. Sutton. Small 4to. New-York: The Merriam Company. $1.50.

THE GOVERNMENT OF GOD, IN RELATION TO THE EVOLUTION OF MAN. By William Woods Smyth. New and revised edition. 8vo. London: Elliot Stock.

THE CANADIAN BANKING SYSTEM, 1817-1890. By Roelif Morton Breckenridge, Ph. D. New-York: Macmillan & Co.

MARTIN B. ANDERSON, LL. D. A Biography. By Asabel C. Kendrick, D. D., assisted by Florence Kendrick Cooper. 8vo. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society.

INFECTIOUSNESS OF MILK. Result of Investigations Made for the Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture. 8vo. Boston: Published for the Society.

CHIMMIE FADDEN, MAJOR MAX, AND OTHER STORIES. By Edward W. Townsend. 12mo. New-York: Lovell, Coryell & Co. $1.

MUNICIPAL REFORM MOVEMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES. By William Howe Talman, Ph. D. 12mo. New-York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.

A FORGOTTEN DELL. Translated from the French of Léon de Tinseau. By Florence Belknap Gilmour. Authorized edition. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

111—Law vs. Steamship Trave. 110—Starace vs. Steamship Hindoustan. 114—Troy Laundry Machinery Company vs. Rees. 115—Hoboken Ferry Company vs. Steamship Princeton. 116—Thompson vs. Jennings. 117—United States vs. Cutajar & Gandolfi. 118—Workman vs. The Mayor, &c. 120—Missouri Pacific Railroad vs. Sidell. 121—Nordlinger vs. Donkin and Steamship Timor. 122—Barney Dumping Company vs. Niagara Insurance Company. 124—Miller vs. O'Brien.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

3—Ferris vs. Bacheller. 2—American Exchange National Bank vs. Northwestern Guarantee Loan Company. 4—Briggs vs. Hutchins. 11—Putnam vs. Brooker. 23—Imperial Chemical Manufacturing Company vs. Stein. 31—A. B. Dick Company vs. Henry. 32—Same vs. Wichelman.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 40 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

77—United States vs. Ferryboat Fanwood. 78—Insurance Company of North America vs. Steamship Lampasas. 80—Hine vs. New-York and Bermudez Company. 81—Salisbury vs. 70,000 feet of lumber. 82—Everson vs. Steamship Moringen. 83—Dennin vs. Bang. 84—Fox vs. same. 87—Appleton vs. Pacific Mail Steamship Company. 88—Chapman Derrick and Wreck Company vs. Providence Washington Insurance Company. 16—Acti Antonio Lambrana vs. Howes. 105—Mecke vs. Steamship A. Lambrana. 64—Clyde Steamship Company vs. Steamship El Dorado and Tug Florence. 21—Thames Towboat Company vs. Schooner W. S. Jordan. 67—New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company vs. Morris.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P. J., Follett and Parker, J.J.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

81—Matter of Leonhard. 82—Ryan vs. The Mayor, &c. 84—Gleason vs. Brummer. 61—Jones vs. Jones. 79—Hurst vs. Cresson & Clearfield Coal and Coke Company. 82—Keekman vs. Van Dolsen. 91—Roman Catholic Church of the Transfiguration vs. Niles. 65—Jackle vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 70—Pils vs. same. 60—Lansing vs. Bliss.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Spencer vs. Hadden. 2—Kohler vs. Keyes. 3—Knapp vs. Valentine. 4—Goodwin vs. Gibbons Super Heating Company. 5—National Broadway Bank vs. Benedict. 6—Georgia Railroad Bank vs. Augusta and W. F. R. Company.

Class IV.—7—Berry vs. Mehrbach. 8—Rinaldo vs. Rinaldo. 9—Hardman vs. Moher.

Class VIII.—Cushman vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 11—Faber vs. same. 12—Fossette vs. Brown. 13—Goode vs. same. 14—State Bank vs. Parsons. 15—Hansen vs. Klaveness. 16—O'Brien vs. The Mayor, &c. 17—Siefke vs. Siefke. 18—Fox vs. Bank for Savings. 19—Eidlitz vs. Rothschild. 20—Lederer vs. Tribune Association. 21—Stiemel vs. Stiemel. 22—Conner vs. Conner. 23—Wilson vs. Ellison. 24—White vs. Fink. 25—Rinaldo vs. Rinaldo. 26—Repetto vs. Del Genovese. 27—Colyer vs. Press Publishing Company. 28—Matter of Indestructible Clay Wick Company. 29—Kahn vs. Schmidt. 30—Bernard vs. Bernard. 31—Pacific Fire Insurance Company vs. Mulready. 32—Cummins vs. Campbell. 33—Rogers vs. McDermott. 34—Rosenfeld vs. Philipp. 35—People vs. Mutual Benefit Life Association of America. 36—Corn vs. Stern. 37—Ivone vs. Wetzler. 38—Lewis vs. Johnson. 39—Barrett vs. Wilmurt. 40—Dannat vs. Cappelle. 41—City of Huntington vs. Coffin. 42—Matter of Higgins. 43—Sullivan vs. Columbian Fire Insurance Company. 44—Manhattan Railway Company vs. Foster.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

Law and Fact—450—George C. Flint Company vs. Phelps. 1882—Harding vs. Elliott. 1611—Beth Hamedrash vs. Congregation, &c., Poland. 1346—Kaufman vs. Baumgarten. 2218—Reilly vs. Kelly. 2232—Pulverizer Company vs. Bordman. 2241—Chapman vs. Mingey. 2247½—Van Bokkelen vs. Massachusetts Benefit Life Association. 1968—Kane vs. Mitchell. 2307—People ex rel. Gold vs. Barker. 1452—Depierris vs. Slaven. 2637—McDonald vs. O'Brien. 1896—Hornthal vs. Finelite. 1898—Elchold vs. same. 1900—American Credit Indemnity Company vs. same. 1902—Stern vs. same. 1453½—Union Railway Company vs. Travelers' Insurance Company. 1088—Brown vs. Lipman. 1981—Constable vs. Hardenbergh. 2065—Hardenbergh vs. Hardenbergh. 737—Mechanics and Traders' Bank vs. Trisdorfer. 2088—Gwyer vs. Gwyer. 2089—Butler vs. Weeks. 2101—Warnier vs. Boessneck. 2183—Manhofer vs. Mitmacht. 2177—Smith vs. E. De Brackalaer & Co. 1116—Chrimes vs. Squier.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2287.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I. Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Adjourned February term. Case on. No day calendar.

2637—O'Beirne vs. Bullis.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II. Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

888—Lauber vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 2351—Aron vs. same. 64—Newcombe vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 60—Bacharach vs. same. 310—Russell vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 160—West vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 152—Hurst vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 1284—Crumble vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 2546—Cornell vs. same. 2685—Danziger vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 2896—Buek vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 355—Phillips vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 356—Same vs. same. 27—Sarner vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 284—Newmark vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 341—O'Reilly vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 623—Clinical Instruction Company vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 349—Stewart vs. same. 428—Dohm vs. same. 72—Husson vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 84—Remsen vs. same. 149—Colahan vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Part III. room, Common Pleas. Cases to be sent from Part I. for trial. Case on.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

2905—Bridgman vs. Scott. 5992—Fox vs. Roberts. 2321—Gavigan vs. The Mayor, &c. 2392—Lawrence vs. Niagara Fire Insurance Company. 3680—Scott vs. Behrmann. 139—Thompson vs. Goodspeed. 1743—Burgin vs. Fleming. 318—Stephenson vs. Equitable Gaslight Company. 5946—Bregman vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company. 2672—Tracy vs. Walsh. 4361—McKeon vs. Reutlinger. 2820—Guy vs. Craighead. 2884—Parker vs. Post Building Company. 2885—Fitzpatrick vs. Renehan. 2964—Plaster vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 2888—McCarnick vs. Home Maker Company. 2712—Metz vs. American Credit Indemnity Company. 5666—Leipzig vs. Sexton. 1781½—Hudis vs. Farrell. 1928½—Roe vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 2791—Betts vs. Welling. 2897—McNeilly vs. Provident Fund Society. 2668—Booth Brothers and H. I. Granite Company vs. Sargent.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2863.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Adjourned until March 18.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term—Daly, C. J.; Bischoff and Pryor, JJ.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

43—Henry vs. Agnostini. 11—Schildwachter vs. The Mayor, &c. 20—Low vs. Learned. 22—Nette vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 23—Kopetzky vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 40—Klinger vs. Galewski.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Gliegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

7—Hartley vs. Murtha. 8—Paris vs. Lynn. 12—McVitty vs. Stanton.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

1061—Landauer vs. Frischen. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

158—Simm vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.

791—Stover vs. Chasse. 592—Pattatschek vs. Grieff. 567—Scrotton vs. Kroder. 679—Brode vs. Feldman. 711—Alfring vs. Alfring. 1058—Robertson vs. National Steamship Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Offices.

Publication....Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,289 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph offices in this city.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates—Specimen Copies Free

	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	3 Mos.	1 Mo.	1 Wk.
Daily, with Sunday	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50	$ .90	$ .25
Daily, without Sunday	8.00	4.00	2.00	.75	.20
Sunday edition only	2.00	1.00	.50	.....	.05
Any one day (except Sunday)	1.50	.75	.40	.....	.03
Weekly edition	1.00	.50	.30	.....	.03

Postage prepaid to all points in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, except in New-York City, where the postage is 1 cent per copy; in all other countries, 2 cents per copy per day, payable by the subscriber.

The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month. It is sold in Europe as follows:

London: Low's Exchange, 57 Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square, the American Newspaper and Advertising Agency, Trafalgar Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, W. C.

Geneva, Switzerland: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy Lysberg.

Mainz, Germany: Suarsbach's News Agency, agents for Germany and Austria.

Rome, Italy: Loescher & Co.

The address of subscribers will be changed as often as desired. In ordering a change of address both the old and the new address MUST be given.

Cash in advance always. Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by Registered Letter, Checks, Money Order, or Express Order, payable to "The New-York Times Publishing Co."

ADVERTISEMENTS may be left at either of The Times's Branch Offices, at any District Messenger Office in New-York City, and at regularly authorized newsdealers' offices, where they will be taken at the same rate as at the Publication Office. Rate cards mailed on application to the publisher. Estimates promptly given.

COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of The Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—Madame Sans Gene.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Rory of the Hill.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:15—The Passing Show.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES, 23d St.-Madison Square—9 A. M. to 6 P. M.—Art Exhibition.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:15—Madeleine.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Madame Sans Gene.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Two Gentlemen of Verona.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Wax Works. Miss Nellie Gandhony.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—His Wife's Father.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—The Shaughnnun.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Lexington Av-43d St—2:30 P. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Exhibition of Patents and Inventions.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Primrose & West's Minstrels.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—The Fatal Card.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—The Foundling.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Ohne Gelaeut.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—The Case of Rebellious Susan.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th St—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Exposition of Costumes, &c.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-39th St—8:00—Die Walkure.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—Gossip.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead.
3 & 2 FOURTH AV—9:00 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.—Tiffany Chapel and Favrile Glass.

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	7	Hotels	7
Apartments To Let	11	Instruction	7
Bicycles	8	Lectures	7
Boarders Wanted	7	Legal Sales	11
Brooklyn Real Estate	11	Lost and Found	10
For Sale	11	Medical	7
Business Chances	7	Meetings and Elections	10
Business Notices	5	City Flats To Let	11
Miscellaneous	12	City Houses To Let	11
Proposals	11	City Real Estate For Sale	11
Public Notices	11	Real Estate at Auction	11
Country Houses To Let	11	Real Estate Wanted	11
Country Real Estate For Sale	11	Referees' Notices	11-12
Situations Wanted	7	Deaths	5
Surrogate Notices	6	Dividends	10
To Let for Business Purposes	11	Financial	10
Travelers' Guide	11	Furnished Rooms	7
Winter Resorts	7	Help Wanted	7
Horses, Carriages, &c.	7		

READER'S INDEX

	Page.	Col.
Arrivals from Europe	8	6
At the Hotels	5	4
Courts	3	5
Financial	10	1
Fires in This City	5	6
Marine Intelligence	8	6
Obituary Record	5	6
Post Office Notice	11	1
Real Estate	11	1
Telegraphic Brevities	5	2
Theatrical Gossip	2	5
Washington Weather Forecast	2	3

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS

Page 1
Storm-Belated Clippers in Port.
The Moon's Total Eclipse.
Platt Men Talk Morton for President.
Diamond Thief Hamburger Caught.
Mayor Strong Visits Bellevue.
The Umbria Struck by a Big Wave.
A Philadelphia Minister in Disgrace.
Gen. Harrison a Little Better.
The Rev. Dr. Harris's Resignation.

Page 2
A Knife in His Head Three Hours.
Plans for New East River Bridge.
Forsyth Street Church Celebrates.
Strange Case of Missing J. O. Bache.
Legion of Honor Anniversary.
Dr. Talmage on Angel's Food.
The Will of John W. Norton.

Page 3
New Publications.
Dr. Parkhurst to Impenitents.

Page 5
Two More Victories by the Japanese.
North Sea and Baltic Canal Opening.
An Expedition to Bring Back Peary.
Japan Fulfilling Prophesy.
New Bills on Insurance.

Page 6
Says Knockout Drops Were Given Him.

Page 8
The Rev. Thomas Dixon Resigns.
The German Liederkranz Concert.
New-Jersey Republicans' Dilemma.

Page 9
Prof. Felix Adler on Childhood.
For the Greater Orange.
News of the Colleges.
Timely Topics About Horses.

Page 10
Plan to Fund Brooklyn's Debt.

"Somewhere That" Is a Bit Queer.

Who will nominate Mr. Joseph Cook to go on a long, long mission to the heathen? It should not be in China or Japan or any warlike or progressive land, but somewhere that the ghosts of the dead controversies of the American board and of Andover do not walk and have never been heard of. There he might teach the pure principles of the gospel of peace, undisturbed by harrowing memories such as blow around Park Street Church in whirling winds of doctrine.—Boston Transcript.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	41	33	8:30 P. M.	53	50
6 A. M.	41	33	6 P. M.	50	50
9 A. M.	42	40	9 P. M.	48	49
12 M.	45	50	12 P. M.	45	42

Average temperature yesterday.....43⅝
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....45⅝
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....38¼
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Showers, followed by Clearing Weather, Colder.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 2, Column 5.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

AN INVESTIGATION DEMANDED.

The history of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company, commonly called the Whisky Trust, as known heretofore to the public, has been black enough, but the discoveries of the Stockholders' Reorganization Committee add new and even blacker chapters to the foul record. They point, moreover, to conspiracies in which the managers of the Trust were not the only persons interested, and they may tend to explain the surprising failure of certain legal proceedings to the curious character of which we directed attention while they were in progress and after their miserable collapse.

The committee finds in the books an entry recording the expenditure of $510,000 under the head "disbursement," at a time when the case against Gibson was pending. In our "Financial World" article of yesterday it was stated that Gibson's name appeared in connection with this entry.

What was the Gibson case? Gibson was the Secretary of the company and prominent in the management of it. At the beginning of the year 1891 the chief distillery outside of the Trust, and one of which the Trust had sought in vain to obtain control, was that of the Shufeldts in Chicago. It was a powerful and annoying competitor of the combination. Gibson was arrested and indicted for having sought by bribery to induce a Federal gauger named Dewar to destroy the Shufeldt distillery by blowing it up with an infernal machine. The story was fully told by Alphonso Hart, solicitor of the Internal Revenue Bureau, immediately after the arrest of Gibson, who was caught while on his way to make the promised payment to Dewar and to give him the inflammable fluid which he was to use. The bribe was to be in cash and Whisky Trust stock, and the money, the shares, and the fluid were in the handbag which Gibson was carrying.

Under the instructions of Solicitor Hart and of certain special agents of the Treasury, the gauger had led Gibson to believe that he was willing and ready to blow up the distillery, although the projected explosion might have killed 150 employés. The Internal Revenue Bureau had all of Gibson's letters to Dewar, and the case against Gibson seemed to be complete and impregnable. That was the opinion of the bureau's representatives, whose confidence led them to give the story to the public.

And yet Gibson was not punished. He was not even tried. He was indicted promptly by a Federal Grand Jury, and the indictments were drawn by United States District Attorney Milchrist, who represented President Harrison's Department of Justice. To the surprise of a great many persons, these indictments were quashed when they came before the Federal court, which found them worthless or incurably defective.

Whereupon the State courts took up the case, and Gibson was indicted by a Chicago Grand Jury. There were three of these indictments, which contained forty-five counts. It was reported that in the preparation of them the local prosecutors had some assistance from United States District Attorney Milchrist. When these indictments came before the court, two of them were quashed because of their defects, and, if our memory serves us, only five counts of the other one were upheld. After this there was a long delay, but in June, 1892, all there was left of this indictment was wiped out, the prosecutor acknowledging that the remaining counts were of no value. A nolle was entered in the case, and Gibson was free. So much for the Gibson case. If it be true that $510,000 was spent by the Trust in connection with this case or in behalf of the defendant, how was this money used?

Our report also points to an entry of $500,000 expended under the head of "extraordinary legal fees," and says that these fees "were presumably incurred in numerous litigations, the expenses of both sides being borne by the company, notably the quo warranto proceedings for the dissolution of the company." This quo warranto suit was brought under the anti-Trust law of Illinois, we think, by the Attorney General of that State. It seems incredible that it should have been brought at the instigation of the company itself, in order that the market value of the stock might be depressed, and that the expenses of both sides should have been paid by the company. We presume an investigation concerning this item will be made at once at the demand of those who had charge of the quo warranto proceedings.

"It is found," said our "Financial World" article of yesterday, "that the company generously paid the fees on both sides in the various suits against itself, as the quo warranto suit, the rebate suits, the indictment in Boston, &c. —said suits being brought with an eye to 'bearing' the stock in the market." The indictment in Boston? Why, that indictment was procured by the United States District Attorney for the Boston district—we think his name was Allen—under the direction of President Harrison's Attorney General, Mr. Miller, and with the assistance of agents sent on from the Department of Justice at Washington!

Our readers will remember that we always called the Boston suit a sham proceeding, and that it was a wretched failure. The indictments first drawn in this suit were promptly thrown out of court as soon as the Federal Judges could get at them, because of their defective or inadequate character. Whereupon the Trust was indicted again and a second set of indictments was prepared. These also were quashed, and we recall the fact that in quashing them the Judges used some expressions which indicated contempt.

We never thought that these proceedings were undertaken by the Department of Justice with an earnest desire and purpose to enforce the Sherman Anti-Trust act. The department was induced to proceed only after long delay, and then in response to a loud popular demand for the enforcement of the law, and neither this suit nor any other which was begun by the Government ever came to anything. But to learn that the Boston proceeding was instigated and procured by the Trust itself, and that the fees on both sides of it were paid by the Trust, will astonish the public.

There should be at once a searching investigation concerning these entries and these expenditures and these legal proceedings. They seem to involve something of much greater importance than the Whisky Trust. Let it be determined by official inquiry how far the demoralizing and debasing influence of that malodorous combination has extended.

THE NEW APPELLATE COURT.

Bench and bar have but tardily realized how important a change was effected in the judiciary system of the State by the creation of the new Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. It is practically a new court, with broader functions than the General Term, with larger powers of direction and review over the work of the other courts, and in dignity and authority approximating to the Court of Appeals. In this district, the First, the Appellate Division will consist of seven members, whom Gov. Morton has already named—Judges Van Brunt, Barrett, Patterson, O'Brien, Ingraham, Williams, and Dwight. In the other three departments of the State it will have but five.

The city must provide this new court with a domicile of its own, apart from the Court House and away from it. The present General Term chambers will not accommodate the larger number of Judges. But there are other reasons. It would be unseemly to bring the Judges of the Appellate Division into close daily association with the Justices of the Supreme Court, whose decisions it will be their duty to review. Nor would so intimate a relation be at all times agreeable on either side. Warm friendships and personal intimacy in hours of ease are entirely compatible with perfect fidelity to official obligation, but judicial propriety demands that the working quarters of the Appellate Judges be established elsewhere than in the Court House. They should be as free from all disturbing influences as the Court of Appeals or the Supreme Court at Washington.

Temporary accommodations may be hired by the city in some suitable private building, but there is already talk of erecting an Appellate Division Court House up town. One of the most interesting projects under discussion is the condemnation of a site from the property now occupied by the Sixth Avenue car stables, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets. The Bar Association has bought a plot of this land as the site for its new building. It is pointed out that there would be many advantages in erecting a building for the Appellate Division adjoining that of the Bar Association, with communication between. This would offer for the use of the Judges the fine library of the association, numbering some 30,000 volumes; while members of the bar waiting for cases to be called would have congenial quarters close at hand. Since nearly all law offices are down town, lawyers may complain that a Court House at Forty-third Street would ill suit their convenience. They might have cases on the calendar in both Court Houses. Probably the inconvenience would be less serious than it may now seem. Still, the wishes and convenience of the bar will determine the matter, we suppose. Perhaps the establishment of the court in temporary quarters in the neighborhood of Madison Square might serve to demonstrate whether a move still further up town would be advisable. We think the new court should have its own house, however. It will be cheaper for the city to build than to rent.

The seven Judges of this division have a great deal to do in arranging details of their own work and that of the other Judges. Meanwhile they are all occupied with their present duties as Supreme Court and General Term Judges. Some departures from the routine of General Term work are under discussion. One proposition is that the Appellate Division shall sit four days a week for three consecutive weeks, the fifth day of each week being devoted to consultation, and the fourth week of each month being given up altogether to consultation. As only five Judges are to sit, two will be always free for writing opinions.

Should not these Judges of the Appellate Division wear robes? This is a practical age, that has little respect for unessentials. A Judge in a black silk robe may command no more respect than a Judge in a cutaway coat, but we submit that the robe, as a symbol of the dignity and authority of his high office, becomes him and helps to create the atmosphere that should pervade the abode of justice. Official life in this Republic is pretty bare of the symbols that awaken veneration and respect. Jefferson's exaggerated love of simplicity stamped itself deeply on his countrymen. But we hope the Judges of our new court will put on robes.

WHY DO THEY STAY?

It was the exposure of corruption in the Police Department that caused the political revolution of last November and elected Mayor Strong. Anybody would have risked the prophecy that that department would be the first one overhauled, and that the overhauling would go to the root of the corruption.

It is one of the curiosities of reform that while Mayor Strong has been nearly two months and a half in office, the Police Department is still in the hands of the old Platt-Tammany combination.

Mr. Andrews is a man of ideas, an intelligent, faithful, non-partisan Commissioner. Why does the Mayor ask him to sit with two unregenerate old hacks like Kerwin and Murray? These men were appointed to "work" the department in Mr. Platt's interest. If Tammany had triumphed they would have been retained, of course. But Tammany didn't triumph, and yet Kerwin and Murray stay. It is incomprehensible.

AMERICAN CARPETS ABROAD.

The Consul of the United States at Zurich reports that there are no carpet factories in Switzerland and expresses the opinion that that country and other parts of Europe are an inviting field for our carpet manufacturers. As manufacturers here have for more than a year been selling their carpets advantageously in London and other English cities, in open competition with English carpets, and have also been able to compete with the English makers in Australia and other distant countries, we do not see why they should not sell on the Continent of Europe. In fact, the Consul at Zurich says that American carpets have already entered the Swiss market.

It is true that these sales abroad (306,000 yards last year) vex the devotees of McKinleyism, who have asserted that the new duties on foreign carpets (from 30 to 42½ per cent.) are not high enough and who hope to have an opportunity to ask a Republican Congress for more; for this invasion of the English market tends to prove that our manufacturers need no protective duty whatever here at home as against carpets imported from England. We do not think the manufacturers themselves, however, will join in a cry for rates higher than those recently imposed.

THE WOODCHOPPERS' CHOICE.

At last week's meeting of the Hampden County (Mass.) Harvest Club at Springfield it was reported that a party of French-Canadian woodchoppers at work in a neighboring town had voluntarily undertaken to substitute tuberculous beef for sound beef in their bill of fare, in order that they might save money and at the same time demonstrate that the beef of consumptive cows is harmless to the human consumer. It appears that there are intelligent persons residing in Springfield or the neighboring towns who regard this "experiment" with satisfaction and think the probable escape of the woodchoppers will supply a basis for a powerful argument against the policy of the State Cattle Commission, which is trying to eradicate bovine tuberculosis in Massachusetts.

It is quite probable that these woodchoppers can eat tuberculous beef for weeks without becoming infected, although the local health authorities ought not to permit them to use such beef. Nor should farmers or slaughterers be allowed to sell it to them. But the escape of the woodchoppers will add nothing to what is already known about this subject. It will simply confirm the teachings of modern sanitary science.

Undoubtedly the woodchoppers cook their meat, and while thorough cooking does not make tuberculous beef an attractive article of food it does kill the germs of disease in it. Moreover, these woodchoppers are hardy men, all of them presumably in robust health, and such persons might even eat uncooked or partly cooked tuberculous beef for days or weeks without becoming infected. They are not in a susceptible condition. Their power to resist, overcome, or throw off the germs and the poison produced by the germs is sufficient to defend them.

But if there be in this party of woodchoppers a man who has inherited a susceptibility to the disease called consumption—as many persons do inherit it—he runs a great risk in eating such beef, if it be not thoroughly cooked. And if any one of these choppers be "run down," suffering from exhaustion, caused by overexertion or illness or chronic disease, he should carefully avoid the objectionable food which the health authorities permit his associates to eat for the edification of farmers who desire to keep consumptive cows and sell tuberculous milk. The germs of tuberculosis seek out the weak, the defenseless, the susceptible; if once admitted into the system they may find no place in which they can thrive, or they may find many weak spots where the conditions invite the multiplication of them with the resultant development of the disease.

It is through the agency of milk that the tuberculous cow is most harmful to mankind. It cannot be ascertained to what extent human tuberculous infection and mortality are due to milk infection, but it is clear enough to any one who is familiar with the great mass of evidence piled up in the last few years that, while in a majority of cases infection proceeds from man to man, in many cases it comes to man from the cow. Obviously, it is not feasible to establish this by a series of experiments upon men, for human beings are unwilling to offer up their lives on the altar of science in order that the fact may be demonstrated, but almost innumerable experiments upon animals, and the history of human beings who have involuntarily become subjects of undesigned experiment, afford proof that is ample to the intelligent and unbiased. Now that attention has been so generally directed by health authorities and by the recent development of bacteriological science to the infectious character of tuberculosis and the possible sources of infection, physicians are beginning to see in their practice evidence of milk infection, not only in the cases of small children—to whom milk is so important an article of food—but also in the history of adult consumptives.

The sale of tuberculous beef is forbidden by law in all enlightened American cities. The New-York Board of Health would make no exception even in the case of a French-Canadian woodchopper if he should wish to buy. The time is coming when the residents of our cities will be able to protect themselves against the sale of consumptive milk by rural dairymen who oppose the sanitary inspection of their herds and the condemnation of their diseased cows, and who even raise considerable funds—as certain dairy farmers and milk dealers in Connecticut recently have done—to be expended in opposing the passage of a good law for the purification of the milk supply.

THE SAN DOMINGO AFFAIR.

There is little reason to doubt that Secretary Gresham's representations to France in the San Domingo trouble have been effectual, and certainly they were well warranted. As the news originally came, three gunboats were in Dominican waters, threatening the little republic with bombardment or what not, unless it should forthwith settle sundry claims for indemnity by turning over to France its customs receipts.

How these alleged instructions to the war ships, if carried out, would interfere with vested rights of American citizens may easily be explained. In the year 1888, Westendorp & Co., bankers of Amsterdam, lent San Domingo about $4,000,000, to be redeemed in thirty years, and with semi-annual drawings of bonds for redemption meanwhile. To secure this loan and meet the semi-annual charges, San Domingo gave Westendorp & Co. the right to collect all the customs receipts, through their own agents, accounting for the balance after deducting the sums agreed upon. Afterward the loan was increased, we believe, to about $6,500,000, of which Americans furnished about $2,500,000.

After several years Westendorp & Co. desired to get rid of their contract. The customs revenues had fallen off, it is said, over one-third in about five years, owing to a succession of bad crops, to official crookedness, and to an enormous amount of smuggling. An American company, accordingly, was formed in this city to take up the burden, it being believed that, with better methods of Custom House management and more energy, smuggling could be checked, the bonds made good, and the financial credit of the republic restored. Some anxiety was felt at first in the island lest an annexation project or other purpose should be concealed under the transfer. However, fears on that score were quieted, and, in fact, matters had become serious, in any case, by a default of interest and the additional burden of debt through the dwindling revenues. The American company agreed to provide for this debt and to go on with the construction of the Puerto Plata Railroad into the interior, for which a part of the old loan had been expended, but of which only a few miles were built.

Thus two years ago the new company took charge, the lien on the customs receipts and the right to collect them, of course, being turned over to it; and now, accordingly, it will be seen why orders to French gunboats to seize these receipts would interfere with the rights and property of American citizens. Apart from this point, the use of force by a European power against a little republic south of us, involving, possibly, bombardments or seizures as guarantees, could not be looked upon without concern.

However, a friendly solution, now that our position has been explained to France through Mr. Vignaud, must be easy of attainment. France wants indemnity for the family of one of her citizens, murdered at Samana, and also for the robbing of the French bank some time ago. San Domingo says that the murder grew out of a personal quarrel between debtor and creditor, and that the bank was entered by a formal court process, to satisfy a judgment obtained in a suit brought on a personal note by President Heureaux himself, and that the French Consul, exceeding his authority, had sought to nullify the law by affixing his seal to the doors and windows.

Our Government probably does not care to go into the merits of these disputes, and, indeed, will be very glad to see any settlement of them which does not interfere with prior rights of American citizens. And if the hopes of the American company have been justified, San Domingo may be able, without infringing on those rights, also to satisfy France.

The editor of The Syracuse Post, thinking that "there has been considerable discussion as to the proper way in which his name should be pronounced," has written a letter to the "President of France," and received a letter from the Chief of the Private Secretary's office of the "Presidency of the Republic" saying: "Félix doit se prononcer 'Fel' comme dans 'Fellow'; 'ix' comme dans 'Ixion'; Faure exactement comme le mot 'for.'" This is authoritative indeed, but it is all wrong. Félix should be pronounced "Fay-leaks," and Faure is neither "for" nor "fore," but is an amalgam of both. M. Faure speaks English well, people say; now one may tell from his secretary's phonetics how he pronounces it.

If anybody should go to Mr. Seidl or Mr. Damrosch and gravely advise the formation of an orchestra whose members should be, not "musical specialists," but "commonsense business men," would the managerial telephone not instantly be used to summon from Bellevue an ambulance well provided with strait jackets? No doubt. And to what port would a ship proceed whose commander was trained in a grocery store or a bank? Manifestly to the port of missing ships. Hamlet is not played, watches mended, orbits of comets computed, sheep sheared on farms, or lambs in Wall Street by plumbers, however businesslike. Specialists are in demand everywhere except in politics and the Board of Education. Economics and statesmanship, one would imagine, are in deadly peril if anybody who knows even the first principle of them gets in their neighborhood, while to have heard of Pestalozzi is sufficient to disqualify an aspirant for the position of School Trustee. A wild cry of "Theorist!" rises incontinently from Commissioner Gerard and Principal Haaren at the approach of such a person, and in direct violation of universal business custom they tearfully plead for "business men"! To hear them without failing into a rage is difficult. Specialized knowledge is as requisite in him who would run an education machine as in him under whose charge is placed one for making sausage, and a "business man" is no more certain to be successful on the School Board than in playing the violoncello. It is well to recognize facts. Infinite trouble is likely to follow a refusal to do so.

OF INTEREST TO POLITICIANS.

Restive Tammany men who have been urging that something be done toward the reorganization of Tammany are now well satisfied that matters will be allowed to drift along until the Board of Aldermen reapportions the city into thirty-five Assembly districts under the new Constitution next June. The advice of the wiseacres of Tammany is that it is best to let matters take their course until this work is done, and then the plan is to keep up an active Tammany campaign until the election.

***

The great question now among the Tammany men is who is to lead the fighting when the time for another fight comes. None of them seems to be able to answer this. Richard Croker's positive announcement that he is permanently out of politics is backed up by the fact that either late this month or early next month he will go to Europe to look after his racing interests there. Ex-Mayor Grant is looked upon by many of the braves as the suitable man to take charge of the organization, but the ex-Mayor looks adversely upon that proposition. County Clerk Henry D. Purroy says he does not want the leadership, and there is an inclination to take him at his word. The scheme of allowing the organization to be governed by a committee of five or more is looked upon as only good enough to talk about. Tammany is too accustomed to the one-man power. The district leaders say that the leader must be developed in the course of events.

***

Tammany still has control of the Register's office and the County Clerk's office, the Police Justices' bench, and all of the Judicial District Civil Courts with one exception. Almost all the Judges of the higher courts, all of the Judges of the City Court, and one Judge, at least, of the Court of General Sessions are Tammany men. The Police Justices are the only ones who can be disturbed by legislation, and it is still a question as to just what is to be done with them. With the few offices that are left to Tammany there is not much patronage, and patronage is the thing that Tammany subsists upon. Both the terms of the Register and the County Clerk expire with this year, and there is a very good chance indeed that the reform wave will be permanent enough to clear Tammany out of these offices this year. There is decided opposition in Tammany to the renomination of Register Levy.

***

The terms of Judges Robert A. Van Wyck and Joseph Newberger of the City Court expire this year, and the probability is that Tammany will renominate both of them unless Judge Van Wyck should be nominated for one of the three additional Justices of the Supreme Court provided for this county by the new Constitution. Despite the fact that Tammany was so badly beaten at the last election, there will be plenty of candidates for the Tammany nominations for these Judgeships. It is very probable, almost certain, in fact, that Tammany will name ex-Recorder Smyth for one of them. The salary of a City Court Judge is $10,000 a year, and the term is six years.

***

Ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy, with Mrs. Gilroy and the members of their family who are with them, have been in Rome during the last week. The ex-Mayor undoubtedly paid his respects to the Mayor of Rome, Prince Ruspoli, while there. When the Prince was here last year, the then Mayor Gilroy extended courtesies to him, and, after the Prince returned to Rome, he sent to Mr. Gilroy a very complimentary letter of thanks. If Mr. Gilroy adheres to the determination he reached before leaving this city, he will take no part whatever in local politics upon his return. He will not continue as the Grand Sachem of the Tammany Society, even if he is urged to. He has been Grand Sachem now for three years—once by election and twice by holding over.

***

As already indicated in The New-York Times, there will be unusual changes in the Board of Sachems of the Tammany Society at the annual election next month. The thirteen Sachems are the landlords of Tammany Hall. It will be interesting to note whether Richard Croker is re-elected as a Sachem. He did not qualify for this year. If he wants to continue as a Sachem, he will be unanimously re-elected. The indications are that Mr. Croker is of the opinion that should he continue as a Sachem that fact would be taken to mean that he still was a directing power in the Tammany political organization, and that for this reason he will decline a re-election. Ex-Congressman W. Bourke Cockran will probably not be a candidate for re-election, and neither will Commissioner of Charities and Correction Simmons. Other changes will also be made. It is not probable that any opposition to the regular ticket for Sachems can be successful next year.

***

The State campaign of this year may see a recasting of the Democratic Party in this State on new lines. If it should have that result only, the campaign would be very beneficial to the Democracy. A severe lesson has been taught Democratic State Conventions in the matter of keeping out delegates from large organizations of Democrats. There was no profit, for instance, in ruthlessly keeping the Shepard delegation from Kings County out of the last State Convention. Contesting delegations will be treated with a great deal more respect at this year's State Convention than they have been in many years. The Tammany delegates of this year are certain to find their seats, or a part of them, hotly contested by the New-York State Democracy's delegates, and perhaps by the delegates from the O'Brien Democracy. Tammany will contend in its own defense that it polled over 109,000 Democratic votes in this county, and that Senator Hill polled only a total of 127,088 votes in the county, or 18,000 more than Tammany polled. The latter will claim, if the matter is fought out, that the contestants should stand on their 18,000 votes. But all Democrats will stand a fair show of representation at the next State Convention. The delegates from the counties outside of New-York and Kings will be in a humor to insist upon harmony.

A Wooden Clock's Long Run.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News.

Nathan Allgood of Roswell has a clock which has been running and keeping correct time for 120 years, and has never been out of repair but once. During the war a Yankee soldier broke a cog out of one of its wheels, which gave it a year's rest. Mr. Allgood had it repaired, and it is now doing full duty. The running gear is all of wood.

A BIG SCHEME FRUSTRATED

War Department Officials Discover the Proposed Job.

KILLED IN THE SESSION'S LAST DAYS

An Amendment That, If Passed, Might Have Compelled the Purchase of Many Uncalled-for Mortars.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—One of the most ambitious schemes with which Congress has been assailed was frustrated by the alertness of the War Department officials. An ordnance firm, through an attorney in this city, sought to take advantage of an old law amended to suit its purpose. It was represented that every advantage of the amendment was upon the side of the Government. The plans of the projectors were well laid, and had it not been for the interference of the Army Chief of Ordnance, Gen. Flagler, the present Fortifications bill would have included a rather costly item, clothed in language not, on casual reading, indicative of its nature.

It seems that the Fortifications act of 1888 contained a section inserted for the benefit of a then existing cast-iron gun firm in South Boston. The company had the reputation of making the best cast-iron guns in the world. The section compelled the Secretary of War to buy 100 cast-iron, breech-loading mortars of twelve inches calibre, provided a sample weapon passed the test equal in efficiency to a cast-iron mortar of a similar calibre then at Sandy Hook.

The sample weapon submitted by the South Boston firm burst after twenty rounds, and a second mortar was not submitted. The section has been in effect since 1888, and any one presenting a twelve-inch mortar of cast iron equal to the obsolete mortar at the army proving ground of 1888, could, under this old law, sell to the War Department 100 of such guns, 99 of them not being required to pass a test of any kind. As an investment, this would have proved attractive, for, in the uncertainty of cast iron as gun metal, there was no telling how soon a cast-iron mortar might meet the conditions and enable its maker to sell 99 more to the Government for $650,000. More than this, the War Department people were confronted with the fact that under the language of the old law they would be compelled to purchase as many lots of cast-iron mortars of 100 guns each as there were successful sample weapons presented for test. The Government was in imminent danger of losing many millions if any one were inclined to take advantage of this 1888 enactment.

The ordnance firm, which is a part of the shipbuilding concern of William Cramp & Sons of Philadelphia, sought to amend this section by substituting for the words "cast iron" the name of a "fusion of metals, principally of steel," which had been discovered, and which bore the title of "mortar steel." The weight of the "mortar steel" mortar was to be 40,000 pounds, while that of the old cast-iron one was but 32,000 pounds. In all other particulars the section of 1888 was made applicable to the Philadelphia gunmakers' discovery, even to the quantity of guns to be supplied and the rate of compensation. The conditions of selling these mortor-steel mortars were made more easy by retaining the requirement that the Philadelphia novelty should compare in accuracy, range, power, endurance, material, and general efficiency to the twelve-inch cast-iron steel-hooped breech-loading service mortar. This latter provision simply required the beneficiaries of this amendment to present a mortar of unknown composition which should equal, in efficiency a weapon long since abandoned in favor of the built-up steel mortars now adopted as a standard.

The people who were interested in this matter represented that the cost of these steel mortars, $6,500 each, was about half the cost of the standard steel mortar, but no mention was made of the fact that if a new type of mortar, with an increased weight of 40,000 pounds, was purchased for the coast defenses, large sums would have to be spent for another type of carriage and for other methods of emplacement. The embarrassment of the coast-defense system would have been increased by having these two types of mortars to provide for and operate.

The discussion which attended the attempt in the Senate, principally on the part of Senator Gorman, to insist on the revision of the 1888 section, was ingeniously converted into a criticism of the War Department officials who were charged with interfering with the American industry of gunmaking. More than this, an old report by the Army Chief of Ordnance was quoted from in such a way as to make it appear that that officer had indorsed an abandoned type of mortar.

When it was learned that the effort was making to take advantage of the old law changed to suit the projectors, the War Department officials vigorously opposed the proposition. There was much difficulty encountered in having the Senate recede from the amendment which had been adopted, and it was only during the last day or two of the session that the provision was changed so as to make it a perfectly safe and profitable matter for the Government. Not only was the dangerous section of 1888 stricken out entirely, but the Philadelphia gun manufacturers' plan was interfered with by various changes, which practically destroyed the value of the section. For instance, a mortar built of mortar steel must be equal in efficiency and other conditions to the best breechloading mortar in use. The number of guns to be purchased is cut down to fifty, and the rate of compensation is to be at a reasonable cost to be determined by the Board of Ordnance.

These amendments place the provision on a fair basis, and while the adoption of two types of mortars for the coast defense would be an awkward and expensive affair, the ordnance officers feel that they are protected from an abuse of any privilege by the requirement that mortars built of the ambiguous "mortar steel" must be as good in all ways as the best standard steel mortar now in use.

FACTS ABOUT MOTHERS-IN-LAW

Certain Savage Tribes Seem to be Strangely Prejudiced Against Them.

A Belgian who has been studying the marriage rites and customs of savage races has found many interesting points of both likeness and dissimilarity among the habits of the different nations, but none of these struck him as so peculiar as one fact, not directly in his line of investigation, but which was everywhere forced upon his attention. That fact was the absolutely universal existence of a feeling, more or less pronounced, of hospitality between the husband and his mother-in-law.

This sentiment, whose origin he was not able to discover, attains among certain "barbarians" an intensity really prodigious. "From the moment of marriage," says the writer, "the son-in-law, in not a few negro, Indian, and other primitive tribes, manifests both fear and horror toward his wife's mother; she, in turn, shows an equal disinclination to address her new relative, or even to see him. Each of them avoids with extreme care the pronunciation of the other's name. Among some of these peoples, and especially among the Kafirs, men and women are named after domestic animals or utensils in common use. The observance of the rule is a cause of much inconvenience, and makes necessary the employment of long paraphrases. For instance, a man whose mother-in-law is called "the goat" is forced to refer to his flock as "the animals that have horns."

One Out of Four Rejected.

It is stated that never before have so many people applied for, and been refused, special grants of the entrée as at the last Drawing Room. It is estimated that the Queen has ignored quite four-fifths of the applications received, many of which came from the parvenues and merely moneyed upstarts, who would sell their souls for the blessed privilege of basking in the presence of royalty for a few seconds. Every year, however, the number of outsiders who obtain the entrée becomes smaller, for the simple reason that the number of those who possess it of right—such as people who are, or have been, Cabinet Ministers or Ambassadors—is ever get

JAPAN STILL VICTORIOUS

Two More Important Captures by the Army of the Mikado.

THE FORTS OF YIN-KAO ALL TAKEN

A Big Battle at Tenchantai, in Which Two Thousand Chinamen Were Left Dead and Dying on the Field.

LONDON, March 10.—The Central News corespondent in Tokio quotes this dispatch, which was sent from Yin-Kao, or Niu-Chwang, on March 7:

"The First Division reports that the forts south and west of Yin-Kao, on the left bank of the river, have been taken to the last ditch and redoubt. Two soldiers were blown up by the explosion of a mine in the Chinese line of defense. The Liao River is still frozen."

Yesterday Gen. Nodzu reported that his army, with the aid of the First Division, had attacked the Chinese at Tenchantai that morning. The Japanese advanced from three directions, one force coming from the east, one from the northeast, and the third from the northwest. A hot artillery fire was opened at 7 A. M., and, under its cover, the three bodies of troops stormed the town shortly before 10:30 o'clock. The Chinese numbered 10,000 or more. At first they fought stubbornly, but eventually they broke and ran, throwing down their arms, and making no effort to save standards or baggage. Most of the Chinese fled to the northwest. Although the Japanese loss was but 100 killed, the Chinese left more than 2,000 dead and dying in and around the town. All the enemy's war material was captured. The town caught fire during the fight, and before night was burned to the ground.

Gen. Nodzu has been promoted to the rank of Marshal.

The Empress of Japan will start for Hiroshima to-morrow to inspect all the military and Red Cross hospitals.

The Central News correspondent in Shanghai says that the Chinese are making great preparations to defend Formosa against the expected landing of the Japanese.

The full text of the protocols and other correspondence in connection with the recent abortive peace propositions of China to Japan, has been received here. The most important of the documents is the speech addressed by Count Ito, the Japanese plenipotentiary, to the Chinese Peace Commissioners at a conference held Feb. 2. In this speech Count Ito informed the Chinese Commissioners that he and his colleagues had been invested with full power to make terms of peace. It had been made on condition precedent to all negotiations, that the Chinese Commissioners should be invested with the same powers, and it was only upon receiving positive assurances from the Chinese Government that this condition had been complied with, that the Japanese plenipotentiaries were given full power to conclude peace. It appeared, however, that the Chinese Commissioners were only empowered to transmit what the Japanese Commissioners might propose to the home Government, with no assurance that any agreement between the two bodies would be ratified. Under these circumstances Count Ito said it would be impossible to continue negotiations, and this ended the conference.

When the credentials came to be exchanged it was found that the Japanese envoys held from Mutsuhito, by the grace of heaven, Emperor of Japan, and seated on the throne occupied by the same dynasty from time immemorial, full powers to meet and treat, either separately or conjointly, with the plenipotentiaries of China, and to conclude and sign preliminaries of peace."

To this was appended a pledge that such stipulations would be ratified.

On the other hand the Chinese credentials were found to read as follows—as translated by the Chinese Government:

"The Emperor of China sends greeting to the Emperor of Japan.

"Our two empires being in the same continent, hitherto there was no cause for dislike, but lately, on account of the Corean affair, we had to resort to arms, which resulted in the loss of life and destruction of property. This was an unavoidable step. Now, through the mediation of the United States Government, both nations will appoint plenipotentiaries, with full powers to meet and treat, and satisfactorily settle the matter in dispute. For this purpose we appoint Chang Li Hoon, of President of Board rank, member of the Tsung-Li-Yamen, Senior Vice President of the Board of Revenue, and Shao Yu Lien, of the First Rank and acting Governor of Hunan, as our plenipotentiaries, with full powers to go to your country, trusting your Majesty will receive them, so that the said plenipotentiaries may discharge their duties."

As translated by the Japanese Government, these credentials read as follows:

"By decree we do appoint Chang In Hoon, holding the rank of President of a board, Minister of the Tsung-Li-Yamen, and Junior Vice President of the Board of Revenue, and Shao Yu Lien, an Officer of the Button of the First Rank, and acting Governor of Hunan, as our plenipotentiaries to meet and negotiate the matter with the plenipotentiaries appointed by Japan.

"You will, however, telegraph to the Tsung-Li-Yamen for the purpose of obtaining our commands, by which you will abide. The members of your mission are placed under your control.

"You will carry out your mission in a faithful and diligent manner, and will fulfill the trust we have reposed in you."

Upon the disclosure of the limited powers of the Chinese Commissioners, Count Ito terminated the negotiations, as shown above.

ROME, March 10.—The Chinese Minister to England will present to King Humbert, on March 14, the Chinese envoys, who will arrive here from the north on that date. It is reported that the envoys will seek to interest the King and the Cabinet in a plan to end the Chino-Japanese war by arbitration.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Japanese Legation has received the following dispatch confirming the capture of Niu-Chwang:

"Japanese Army captured open port of Niu-Chwang March 6. All the foreigners are safe."

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 10.—The Winchester Repeating Arms Company yesterday shipped 2,000,000 cartridges to the Chinese Government. Since the beginning of the hostilities the company has shipped 20,000 stand of arms to China, and is now working on an additional cartridge order for that Government.

HAITI'S SUBMISSION TO FRANCE.

She Will Salute the French Minister and Formally Apologize.

PARIS, March 10.—Besides paying France ample compensation for injuries to French subjects and submitting several questions to Spain for arbitration, San Domingo will take steps to satisfy the demands of French national honor.

M. Pichon, French Minister to Haiti, will proceed to San Domingo with a French war ship, and there will be saluted with twenty-eight guns. The San Domingo authorities will approach him when he debarks and will express formally their regrets for what has happened and their hopes for a renewal of relations with France. When this shall have been done, President Faure will receive the Dominican Minister in Paris.

ORIZABA IN ERUPTION.

The Ancient Mexican Volcano Sending Out Poisonous Gases and Smoke.

CORDOVA, Mexico, March 10.—The peak of Orizaba, an ancient volcano, is in a state of eruption. The signs of disturbance began to manifest themselves Sunday night, and have increased in force constantly since that time. It is now vomiting poisonous gases, and thick volumes of smoke are emitted from 100 apertures in its maw.

The earth for 100 miles around is shaken periodically with subterranean vibrations. For the public safety the Governor of the State of Vera Cruz will shortly name a commission of scientists to make an investigation into the eruption, and to make recommendations looking to the protection of the inhabitants of the neighboring villages. The present eruption is in the heart of the best improved coffee districts in Mexico, where are many Americans.

Masses are being said in all the churches of the locality to ward off the impending danger.

TERRIBLE STORIES OF CRUELTY

Told to the Commission of Inquiry on the Armenian Atrocities.

LONDON, March 10.—The Daily Telegraph has a dispatch, which was telegraphed from Kars yesterday, saying that a deputation of the survivors of the Sassoun massacres have appeared before the commission of inquiry, and have narrated the whole story of the butchery. They presented a written statement, of which The Telegraph will print a copy.

The statement mentions that the cross and a Bible were flung at the feet of an Armenian priest, who was ordered to trample on them. He refused, and thereupon the Turkish soldiers gouged out his eyes and flung him into a pit with others who were dying. Of the 300 persons who were taken at the same time with the priest, only one, a merchant named Avak, escaped. He saved himself in an almost miraculous manner.

The correspondent says that the statement has impressed the delegates powerfully, but does not mention the day on which it was presented.

Another dispatch, dated at Kars yesterday, gives the testimony of Kurds who saw Turkish soldiers take children by the feet and dash them against stones.

"A Turkish Sergeant," says the dispatch, "bound an old Armenian, head downward, to some branches, and slowly cut his throat with an axe."

The Telegraph will say that it has received other details too horrible for print. A third dispatch, dated at Kars to-day, names forty-one villages which Turkish soldiers have burned, but does not give the dates. These fires have been recorded in the evidence before the commission.

The Telegraph will not print the dates on which the dispatches mentioned above were sent from Moosh.

The Daily Graphic has this dispatch from Constantinople:

"Munir Bey, the Imperial Secretary, has returned to the Armenian Patriarch the memorial recently addressed by him to the Sultan regarding the condition of the Armenians in the empire. He requested the Patriarch to adopt a more moderate tone and mention in the memorial the Sultan's clemency and sense of justice. The council of the Patriarchate decided not to modify the memorial, but to return it to Munir Bey in its original form."

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

The Vasquez Brothers Surrender to the Authorities.

MADRID, March 10.—The Imparcial has this dispatch, dated at Havana to-day:

"On the 7th, two infantry regiments attacked the insurgents at Los Negros, near Baire. One soldier was killed and seven were wounded. The loss of the insurgents is not known.

"The brothers Sartorius and Emiliano Vasquez nave submitted to the authorities at Holguin. The other insurgent leaders, Joaquin Pedroso and Charles Aguirre, have given themselves up at Colon."

TO SUSTAIN THE FRENCH MINISTER.

A War Ship Sent to Venezuelan Waters by the Government.

PARIS, March 10.—The Government has instructed the commander of the cruiser Roland, stationed in Guiana waters, to proceed at once to La Guayra, Venezuela, and to place his vessel at the disposal of the Marquis of Ripert Monclar, the French Minister, who last week received his passports from President Crespo.

Dr. J. Gil Fortoul, the Venezuelan representative in Paris, has received his passports.

LORD ROSEBERY GAINING.

He Will Visit the Queen and Have an Audience To-day.

LONDON, March 10.—Lord Rosebery is gaining strength rapidly. He drove out in a closed carriage to-day.

He will go to Windsor to-morrow and have an audience with the Queen.

Henry H. Fowler, Secretary for India, is seriously ill with bronchitis.

GALE ON THE SPANISH COAST.

Much Damage Done and the Storm Still Raging Fiercely.

MADRID, March 10.—Dispatches from Cadiz say that a severe gale is sweeping the coast in the neighborhood of the port.

Many lighters and dredges have gone adrift and foundered. Much other damage has been done, but the storm is still so fierce that it is impossible to obtain particulars.

Deputations to Prince Bismarck.

BERLIN, March 10.—It is announced today that Prince Bismarck will receive the commanders of the German Army Corps at Friedrichsruh on April 1. On April 5 a deputation of college teachers will present to him a collection of the exercise books used by him during his schooldays at the Berlin College of Gray Cloisters.

To be Named the Conquerors.

ROME, March 10.—The Government has decided to give medals and flags to the victorious troops in Italy's East African territory, and to name the four successive battalions the Conquerors of Agordat, of Kassala, of Coatit, and Senafe.

Raised in a Fisherman's Net.

LONDON, March 10.—The skipper of a trawler that arrived at Lowestoft to-day reports that he raised in his net a decomposed body which was identified by papers on it as that of Matzan Vanezas, who went down with the steamship Elbe.

The Czar's New Yacht Launched.

COPENHAGEN, March 10.—The Czar's new yacht Standard was launched here today in the presence of the Danish royal family and many diplomats. As it entered the water it was saluted with the guns of the forts.

The United States Loan in London.

LONDON, March 10.—The Rothschilds announce that the scrip of the United States loan will be delivered on Tuesday in exchange for letters of allotment.

Revolutionist Garza Killed.

PANAMA, March 10.—A dispatch from Colon says Catarino Garza, the Mexican revolutionist, has been killed.

"Jack Adams" Was a Girl.

Ten bicycle riders who had no lamps were arrested by the police of the West Sixty-eighth Street Precinct last night. At the police station their names were taken, and they were led back to the cells. The hat of one was accidentally knocked off, and a wealth of tresses exposed.

The girl, whose costume was made up of black coat, trousers, and Alpine hat, was sent to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, where there is a matron. At the desk she had given the name of "Jack Adams." Her real name was not disclosed.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Galveston, Texas, March 10.—There is eighteen feet of water on the Galveston Bar, and the purpose of the jetties is accomplished. The soundings to-day of the pilots and the United States Marine Engineers found eighteen feet at all points heretofore known to have only fourteen.

Lowell, Mass., March 10.—A traveling typesetter from New-York named Herborn, while on a spree, fell down stairs at his boarding house this morning and fractured his skull. He died to-night.

Washington, March 10.—The revenue cutter Perry, which is en route from New-York to San Francisco, has reached Valparaiso.

AN IMPOSING CELEBRATION

Plans for the Opening of the North Sea and Baltic Canal.

THE EMPEROR MUCH INTERESTED

He Is Giving Personal Attention to the Arrangements for the Great Event—Climax to Come June 20.

BERLIN, March 10.—The preparations for the opening of the North Sea and Baltic Canal are on a grand scale. The activity all along the line from Kiel to the North Sea shows that the Emperor intends to celebrate the occasion with a series of splendid fêtes lasting a week.

The Emperor is superintending personally most of the arrangements, which are still incomplete. He telegraphed orders to Kiel on Saturday that the royal reception rooms in the new Kiel station be decorated and fitted out after the style of the state rooms in the imperial yacht Hohenzollern. Before the inauguration ceremonies he will again traverse part of the canal with several war ships to inspect the locks, harbors, and forts, and rehearse briefly the whole programme as he desires to see it carried out.

Rumor has thrown some doubt on the date of the opening. The story runs that the prolonged cold weather hindered the completion of the work, and the canal will not be in condition before July for the passage of the large war ships. All this is untrue. The Emperor visited all the locks as far as Brunsbuettel on Thursday, and then conferred with the chief engineers, who assured him that there was no possible obstacle in the way of opening the canal on the original date.

The Hamburg banquet will be held on the evening of June 19. The climax of the celebration will be the reception of the Emperor with a squadron at Kiel, June 20. The welcoming fleet will include war vessels representing all the great navies of the world, all the excursion steamers of the nearby ports, and a host of yachts from the whole North German coast. The Kiel authorities are planning anchorage for 150 large vessels. The North German Regatta Society will open the boating week on June 22. The Imperial Yacht Club will follow this with a series of matches lasting from the 24th to the 27th. Racing will end on the 28th with an ocean match over the course to Travemuende.

Although the Chauvinist section of the French press is ready with prophecies of a hitch in the arrangements, owing to international jealousy, the officials in charge at Kiel fear nothing of the sort. The utmost care has been taken to observe every minute detail of etiquette and courtesy. The intention is to make the naval parade a harmonious and imposing spectacle, creditable to every country taking part in it. The Emperor is receiving daily clippings from the Paris journals, which are devoting space to the Kiel ceremonies. His purpose is to get a good view of the sensitive spots and then to lay his plans so as to spare them.

The Emperor will start for Abbazia about Easter week. Originally he arranged to go the middle of March, but he postponed his departure in view of the Reichstag's doubtful attitude and the meeting of the Council of State.

The recent brilliant receptions at the Chancellery have given the impression that Chancellor Prince Hohenlohe affects the style of the grand seignior, living in luxury and pomp quite unknown in the Wilhelm Strasse during the days of Bismarck and Caprivi. Count von Schoenborn-Wiesenthied, chief of the Chancellor's special bureau, gives a few details of Prince Hohenlohe's daily life which throw light on his personal tastes and inner character. The Chancellor rises in Winter at 7, and in Summer much earlier. After coffee, with a buttered roll, he smokes a cigarette. He begins his work over the morning mail at 7:30. He often scans his letters as he walks in the garden, at the same time scattering crumbs among the birds in the paths.

Pigeons, sparrows, and blackbirds gather round him when he sits down. They are quite tame, as he has made them his pets ever since he moved into the Wilhelm Strasse, and, sun or rain, cold or warm, he has not forgotten for a single day his engagement to feed them. He goes to his workroom at 9 o'clock, the room from which Bismarck and Caprivi directed the affairs of the empire. The furniture has not been changed. It is the same as in the days of the Iron Chancellor and the old Emperor.

The daily official routine opens at 9:30 with the reports from his aides and the councilors of the Foreign Office. The Chief of the Press Bureau brings in foreign and domestic newspaper clippings pasted on official foolscap and so arranged as to convey the most information with the least weariness of spirit.

The Ministers' half hour for consultation with their chief begins at 12:30. A Minister whose business is not finished at 1 is invited to eat luncheon with the Chancellor, who usually has at the table also the Princess or other members of the Hohenlohe family. The meal consists of cold meats, eggs, and tea. With his tea the Chancellor takes another cigarette, after which he drives to the Reichstag to remain until the adjournment. He passes only a small part of his time with the Deputies, however. He works in his office, quite remote from the House, usually talking over State business with conspicuous officials and politicians.

He walks back to the Chancellery, receives a fresh batch of official reports, and at 7:30 goes to the family dinner. The bill of fare is far from elaborate. After soup and fish comes the familiar dish known as Bairisches Rindfleisch und Gemuese; or, otherwise, plain boiled beef with vegetables. Sweets and cheese complete the meal. Various wines are served, but the Chancellor drinks sparingly of but one sort, usually limiting himself to a single glass of light Alsatian. A glass of beer after dinner, and a cup of coffee, with a big Havana cigar, are the last items on his menu. He retires to his workroom at 10 o'clock, and resumes his labors with his interminable correspondence. He goes to bed at midnight.

It is a simple, hard-working life, varied only occasionally with receptions or Court functions. The relief is not frequent and is not welcome, for the Chancellor is not fond of social duties. Although well along in life, and aging noticeably under his new burdens, the Chancellor is still devoted to the pastime of walking. In his holidays he tramps across country, climbs mountain peaks, and hunts the chamois. The reputation of the Hohlenhoes as entertainers is preserved by the Princess, whose grand balls and receptions maintain the traditions of an open and hospitable house.

Ambassador and Mrs. Runyon gave a small ball at the embassy on Thursday. They dined last evening with the Brazilian Minister, who entertained at the same time the full staffs of the American Embassy and Consulate.

The death rate has been raised rapidly in the last week by the epidemic of influenza throughout the empire. Hamburg has suffered most severely. The Princess of Saxe-Meiningen, Emperor William's sister, is just recovering from a bad attack.

The Princess Helena, who married a Bavarian Princess, will come north for the Kiel fêtes. He is expecting an increase of his family, and has obtained the Emperor's promise to stand godfather if it be a boy and the Empress's to be godmother if it be a girl.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the old Emperor's death. The imperial family observed the day by attending a memorial service and placing flowers on the Charlottenburg tomb.

The Hohenzollern Museum has been thrown open to the public. It contains many scenes from the old Emperor's life by Doepler, Anton von Werner, Camphausen, Luerers, and others. One conspicuous and attractive picture shows the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the old Emperor's ascending the Prussian throne. The scene is dated Jan. 3, 1886. Bismarck is seen at the head of the Diplomatic Corps. The old Emperor has just prevented the old Chancellor from kissing his hand and is kissing him.

The Duchess of Sagan died yesterday, with her grandchildren at her bedside. The Count and Countess of Talleyrand-Perigord arrived here from Paris on Wednesday. The Duke's condition has been alarming for several days, but his physicians think he will recover.

Prince Alexander of Hohenlohe-Schillingfuerst, the Chancellor's son, will marry the Dowager Princess of Holms-Braunfels in June. She is eight years his senior.

The Koelnische Zeitung is publishing letters from persons who think the widows of officers and soldiers killed in 1870-71 do not get big enough pensions. Questions and debates in the Reichstag will surely come next, as the deplorable insufficiency of the pensions has been shown beyond doubt. For instance, the widow of a non-commissioned officer gets but 3 marks a week, or barely $3 a month. The newspapers say that a woman cannot even starve respectably on this sum.

The thaw has begun in Southern Germany, and reports of flooded villages and farms are received daily.

The Tailors' Union announces a general strike to compel an increase of wages, decrease of the working day, and limitation of the house industry. The strike is to begin on May 6, at the end of the week's demonstration against the master tailors.

JAPAN FULFILLING PROPHECY

DR. TAFT OF PEKIN TELLS CAUSES OF CHINA'S HUMILIATION.

Soldiers Carry Fans and Umbrellas and Shout Instead of Shooting—Japan's Preparations.

The Rev. Dr. Marcus L. Taft of Pekin, China, preached yesterday to a large congregation in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 108 West Forty-first Street, on "Some Causes of China's Humiliation." Dr. Taft has spent many years in China, and is well known in missionary circles.

He prefaced his sermon with the text: "Thou shalt break them with a rod of iron; Thou shalt dash them to pieces like a potter's vessel."

"So shall Japan break the Chinese," he said. "Several years ago the foreigners in China prophesied that some power should beat the Chinese in battle. Little did they think that it would be little Japan. God has willed it so, and His will will be done. China will be better after the war is over than it ever was before. Christianity will then be able to take hold with a firm grasp.

"It is the higher officials in China who oppose Christianity. They have been obstinate and persistent in their opposition. They are the ones who start the riot against the foreigners, and especially the missionaries."

Here the doctor described in forcible language the riots and massacres that have taken place in China within the last few years.

"The native Christians," he said, "are persecuted by the officials, and persecution has also been traced to a district magistrate. The Christians are tortured by various methods. One native Christian, whom I knew very well, was takes to prison and tortured by throwing ice cold water over him as he lay in a cell naked. This was because he believed in the true God.

"Although the official class opposes Christianity with all their power, I must say that Li Hung Chang is an exception. Ju Hung is the man to whom nearly all these riots can be traced. The murder of the two Swedish missionaries not long ago can be traced to a royal viceroy.

"God waits His time. God is never in a hurry. God has given them time to repent, and still they fight God. Their potter's vessel will be broken by the Japanese.

"Some people think that Japan will be so exalted with victory that its people will give up Christianity and civilization. I do not think so. In the Japanese Navy they have chaplains and Bible classes.

"Some people think China will be open for settlement after the war. It will take years before the Chinese become civilized, but it will eventually take place.

"How is it China is so weak? It is because she is not prepared for war, and Japan is. The Chinese military system is perfectly worthless. It is true they have bought guns and ammunition, but they do not know how to use them. Not long ago I stood outside the walls of Pekin and watched a troop of cavalry practicing with bows and arrows. The soldiers have fans and umbrellas.

"A Chinese soldier who was wounded at the battle of Chee-Foo made his way to a Christian hospital, thirty miles distant. The doctor asked him for an account of the battle. He said that when they saw the Japanese soldiers coming up the hill the Chinese waved their banners and yelled as loud as they could so as to frighten them. The Japanese did not mind it, and marched up as if on parade.

"Japan has had this war in view for years. It has drilled its soldiers for years. I know an officer now in Gen. Oyama's staff who, a year ago, traveled along the China coast, and made maps of every harbor and landing place. The Japanese have also made topographical maps of Northern China. They know China better than the Chinese know it themselves.

"Another weak point China has is the opium habit. Through the efforts of the American Minister in Japan the Japanese have been saved from this vile habit. All Chinese officials smoke opium, and the habit is eating out the empire.

"Every department, with the exception of Col. Hart's Imperial Maritime Service, is reeking with corruption. I witnessed a royal review once. Thousands of ordinary coolies were employed for the day to represent themselves as soldiers. The regular soldiers were placed in front of the army. Shortly before the higher officials, who were to review the troops, arrived, there was considerable shooting and manouvering done. The officials glanced over the first troops, and as they passed the inspection the review was over. The coolies in the rear made the army appear large, and thus thousands of dollars were drawn out of the treasury by fraudulent means."

MAN WHO ANNOYED GIRLS CAUGHT

Big Crowd Chased Him Over Miles of Long Island Territory.

LONG ISLAND CITY, March 10.—Elmer Hurst of Bodine Street, Ravenswood, this city, met Alice Statham, ten years old, of 66 Harris Avenue, on Vernon Avenue, at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The child was crying. She told Mr. Hurst that she had been chased by a man. Pointing to the form of a man disappearing across a distant field, the girl said he was the one. Hurst told the girl's father what his daughter had said. Mr. Statham and others started in pursuit of the man. He realized that he was being pursued and kept to the open fields. He ran around a large section of swamp land, and, passing in the rear of St. John's Hospital, crossed Jackson Avenue and made off toward Blissville.

The pursuers were reinforced, and when they reached Jackson Avenue the crowd had swelled to nearly 400 men and boys. They gained on the man rapidly. One of the most fleet of foot was Edward Rourke, and he finally succeeded in capturing the man on Hunter's Point Avenue, several miles from where the chase started. Rourke marched his prisoner to the corner of Fifth Street and Jackson Avenue and let him go, thinking the child's father would cause the man's arrest. Before Mr. Statham could find a policeman the man had escaped a second time, and was only recaptured after a long run. This time he was caught by J. J. Maher of 84 Third Street, and he took the prisoner to the Second Precinct Police Station on Fourth Street.

The prisoner said his name was John Murphy and that he resided at 353 Hamilton Street and was thirty-eight years old. In order to make certain that the man in custody was the right one, the Sergeant had him stand up in a row of twenty others. Then the child was brought in, and she at once picked out Murphy as the man who had chased her.

Mr. Statham says that his daughter and the children of neighbors have been chased and annoyed by a strange man for eight months. He has tried many times to find the rascal, but never succeeded. He thinks the right man has been caught, and will prosecute him.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Milton H. Smith of Louisville is at the Waldorf.

—Ex-Gov. Joseph B. Foraker of Ohio is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Congressman Seth L. Milliken of Maine is at the Hoffman.

—Ex-Congressman John W. Chandler of Boston is at the Windsor.

—Justice Alton B. Parker of the New-York Supreme Court is at the Cambridge.

—Horacio Guzman, Minister for Nicaragua at Washington, is at the St. James.

—G. de Weckherlin, Minister for the Netherlands at Washington, is at the Everett.

NEW BILLS ON INSURANCE

Measures Placed Before the Legislature at Albany.

THE BANKS ARE ALSO CONCERNED

Bills in the Hands of the Various Committees Not Likely to Be Heard from Again—Taxation Made a Feature.

ALBANY, March 10.—Of the dozen and a half bills affecting insurance companies, banks, and trust companies now before the Legislature only one has been lifted out of committee, and that is the bill of Mr. Malby (Rep., St. Lawrence,) which proposes to tax casualty companies incorporated or organized under the laws of this State or the laws of any foreign country in the same manner as the fire and marine companies; that is, by an annual tax of one-half of 1 per cent. upon the gross amount of premiums received during the year ending the preceding 30th day of June, on business done in this State by such company, whether the premiums were in money or in the form of notes, credit, or any other substitute for money.

In the Assembly only four bills have been introduced that are of interest to banks and trust companies, and they are all buried in committee thus far.

The most important is that of Mr. Edward H. Thompson of Dutchess, the President of a bank. His bill proposes to extend the area of investment of savings banks in the following manner—as an amendment to Chapter 440 of the Laws of 1893, known as "An act in relation to banking corporations": The Trustees of a savings bank may invest their deposits, in addition to United States stock and bonds and the stock and bonds or interest-bearing obligations of this State, issued pursuant to law in the stock and bonds or interest-bearing obligations of any State of the United States, issued within ten years previous to the passage of this act, in pursuance of the authority of the Legislature of such State, and on which obligation there has not been default since the issue thereof in the payment of either principal or interest or of any part thereof, and on which obligation the interest has been paid regularly for a period of not less than five years next preceding such investment.

Mr. Hoops, (Rep., New-York,) the representative from the Bowery, introduced a bill early in the session to place the trust companies of the State in the same category of the State in the matter of taxation and assessment, organization, and the obligation of stockholders.

Judge Gardiner of Columbia County is sponsor for a bill that prohibits any person from being a Trustee of a bank who is not a resident of this State, or against whom a judgment for any sum exists shall have been recovered or shall hereafter be recovered and remain unsatisfied of record, or unsecured upon appeal, for a period of more than three months, or who hereafter takes the benefit of any law of bankruptcy or insolvency, or who makes a general assignment for the benefit of creditors. Under this act any person now a Trustee affected by it shall vacate his office.

Mr. Whittet of Buffalo has introduced a bill, which amends the general banking law, to permit any corporation or banker to change the location of its or his place of business from one county to adjoining counties. If in the same county, only the written approval of the Superintendent is necessary; if beyond such limits, notice of intention to make the application, signed by the two principal officers of the corporation, or individual banker, shall be published once a week for four weeks in an Albany newspaper, and in a newspaper published in the county where the place of business is situated. The application shall state the reasons for the change, and if they do not know how to use them. Not long ago I stood outside the walls of Pekin and watched a troop of cavalry practicing with bows and arrows. The soldiers have fans and umbrellas.

"A Chinese soldier who was wounded at the battle of Chee-Foo made his way to a Christian hospital, thirty miles distant. The doctor asked him for an account of the battle. He said that when they saw the Japanese soldiers coming up the hill the Chinese waved their banners and yelled as loud as they could so as to frighten them. The Japanese did not mind it, and marched up as if on parade.

"Japan has had this war in view for years. It has drilled its soldiers for years. I know an officer now in Gen. Oyama's staff who, a year ago, traveled along the China coast, and made maps of every harbor and landing place. The Japanese have also made topographical maps of Northern China. They know China better than the Chinese know it themselves.

"Another weak point China has is the opium habit. Through the efforts of the American Minister in Japan the Japanese have been saved from this vile habit. All Chinese officials smoke opium, and the habit is eating out the empire.

"Every department, with the exception of Col. Hart's Imperial Maritime Service, is reeking with corruption. I witnessed a royal review once. Thousands of ordinary coolies were employed for the day to represent themselves as soldiers. The regular soldiers were placed in front of the army. Shortly before the higher officials, who were to review the troops, arrived, there was considerable shooting and manouvering done. The officials glanced over the first troops, and as they passed the inspection the review was over. The coolies in the rear made the army appear large, and thus thousands of dollars were drawn out of the treasury by fraudulent means."

MAN WHO ANNOYED GIRLS CAUGHT

Big Crowd Chased Him Over Miles of Long Island Territory.

LONG ISLAND CITY, March 10.—Elmer Hurst of Bodine Street, Ravenswood, this city, met Alice Statham, ten years old, of 66 Harris Avenue, on Vernon Avenue, at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The child was crying. She told Mr. Hurst that she had been chased by a man. Pointing to the form of a man disappearing across a distant field, the girl said he was the one. Hurst told the girl's father what his daughter had said. Mr. Statham and others started in pursuit of the man. He realized that he was being pursued and kept to the open fields. He ran around a large section of swamp land, and, passing in the rear of St. John's Hospital, crossed Jackson Avenue and made off toward Blissville.

The pursuers were reinforced, and when they reached Jackson Avenue the crowd had swelled to nearly 400 men and boys. They gained on the man rapidly. One of the most fleet of foot was Edward Rourke, and he finally succeeded in capturing the man on Hunter's Point Avenue, several miles from where the chase started. Rourke marched his prisoner to the corner of Fifth Street and Jackson Avenue and let him go, thinking the child's father would cause the man's arrest. Before Mr. Statham could find a policeman the man had escaped a second time, and was only recaptured after a long run. This time he was caught by J. J. Maher of 84 Third Street, and he took the prisoner to the Second Precinct Police Station on Fourth Street.

The prisoner said his name was John Murphy and that he resided at 353 Hamilton Street and was thirty-eight years old. In order to make certain that the man in custody was the right one, the Sergeant had him stand up in a row of twenty others. Then the child was brought in, and she at once picked out Murphy as the man who had chased her.

Mr. Statham says that his daughter and the children of neighbors have been chased and annoyed by a strange man for eight months. He has tried many times to find the rascal, but never succeeded. He thinks the right man has been caught, and will prosecute him.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Milton H. Smith of Louisville is at the Waldorf.

—Ex-Gov. Joseph B. Foraker of Ohio is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Congressman Seth L. Milliken of Maine is at the Hoffman.

—Ex-Congressman John W. Chandler of Boston is at the Windsor.

—Justice Alton B. Parker of the New-York Supreme Court is at the Cambridge.

—Horacio Guzman, Minister for Nicaragua at Washington, is at the St. James.

—G. de Weckherlin, Minister for the Netherlands at Washington, is at the Everett.

NEW BILLS ON INSURANCE

Measures Placed Before the Legislature at Albany.

THE BANKS ARE ALSO CONCERNED

Bills in the Hands of the Various Committees Not Likely to Be Heard from Again—Taxation Made a Feature.

ALBANY, March 10.—Of the dozen and a half bills affecting insurance companies, banks, and trust companies now before the Legislature only one has been lifted out of committee, and that is the bill of Mr. Malby (Rep., St. Lawrence,) which proposes to tax casualty companies incorporated or organized under the laws of this State or the laws of any foreign country in the same manner as the fire and marine companies; that is, by an annual tax of one-half of 1 per cent. upon the gross amount of premiums received during the year ending the preceding 30th day of June, on business done in this State by such company, whether the premiums were in money or in the form of notes, credit, or any other substitute for money.

In the Assembly only four bills have been introduced that are of interest to banks and trust companies, and they are all buried in committee thus far.

The most important is that of Mr. Edward H. Thompson of Dutchess, the President of a bank. His bill proposes to extend the area of investment of savings banks in the following manner—as an amendment to Chapter 440 of the Laws of 1893, known as "An act in relation to banking corporations": The Trustees of a savings bank may invest their deposits, in addition to United States stock and bonds and the stock and bonds or interest-bearing obligations of this State, issued pursuant to law in the stock and bonds or interest-bearing obligations of any State of the United States, issued within ten years previous to the passage of this act, in pursuance of the authority of the Legislature of such State, and on which obligation there has not been default since the issue thereof in the payment of either principal or interest or of any part thereof, and on which obligation the interest has been paid regularly for a period of not less than five years next preceding such investment.

Mr. Hoops, (Rep., New-York,) the representative from the Bowery, introduced a bill early in the session to place the trust companies of the State in the same category of the State in the matter of taxation and assessment, organization, and the obligation of stockholders.

Judge Gardiner of Columbia County is sponsor for a bill that prohibits any person from being a Trustee of a bank who is not a resident of this State, or against whom a judgment for any sum exists shall have been recovered or shall hereafter be recovered and remain unsatisfied of record, or unsecured upon appeal, for a period of more than three months, or who hereafter takes the benefit of any law of bankruptcy or insolvency, or who makes a general assignment for the benefit of creditors. Under this act any person now a Trustee affected by it shall vacate his office.

Mr. Whittet of Buffalo has introduced a bill, which amends the general banking law, to permit any corporation or banker to change the location of its or his place of business from one county to adjoining counties. If in the same county, only the written approval of the Superintendent is necessary; if beyond such limits, notice of intention to make the application, signed by the two principal officers of the corporation, or individual banker, shall be published once a week for four weeks in an Albany newspaper, and in a newspaper published in the county where the place of business is situated. The application shall state the reasons for the change, and if they do not know how to use them. Not long ago I stood outside the walls of Pekin and watched a troop of cavalry practicing with bows and arrows. The soldiers have fans and umbrellas.

"A Chinese soldier who was wounded at the battle of Chee-Foo made his way to a Christian hospital, thirty miles distant. The doctor asked him for an account of the battle. He said that when they saw the Japanese soldiers coming up the hill the Chinese waved their banners and yelled as loud as they could so as to frighten them. The Japanese did not mind it, and marched up as if on parade.

"Japan has had this war in view for years. It has drilled its soldiers for years. I know an officer now in Gen. Oyama's staff who, a year ago, traveled along the China coast, and made maps of every harbor and landing place. The Japanese have also made topographical maps of Northern China. They know China better than the Chinese know it themselves.

"Another weak point China has is the opium habit. Through the efforts of the American Minister in Japan the Japanese have been saved from this vile habit. All Chinese officials smoke opium, and the habit is eating out the empire.

"Every department, with the exception of Col. Hart's Imperial Maritime Service, is reeking with corruption. I witnessed a royal review once. Thousands of ordinary coolies were employed for the day to represent themselves as soldiers. The regular soldiers were placed in front of the army. Shortly before the higher officials, who were to review the troops, arrived, there was considerable shooting and manouvering done. The officials glanced over the first troops, and as they passed the inspection the review was over. The coolies in the rear made the army appear large, and thus thousands of dollars were drawn out of the treasury by fraudulent means."

MAN WHO ANNOYED GIRLS CAUGHT

Big Crowd Chased Him Over Miles of Long Island Territory.

LONG ISLAND CITY, March 10.—Elmer Hurst of Bodine Street, Ravenswood, this city, met Alice Statham, ten years old, of 66 Harris Avenue, on Vernon Avenue, at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The child was crying. She told Mr. Hurst that she had been chased by a man. Pointing to the form of a man disappearing across a distant field, the girl said he was the one. Hurst told the girl's father what his daughter had said. Mr. Statham and others started in pursuit of the man. He realized that he was being pursued and kept to the open fields. He ran around a large section of swamp land, and, passing in the rear of St. John's Hospital, crossed Jackson Avenue and made off toward Blissville.

The pursuers were reinforced, and when they reached Jackson Avenue the crowd had swelled to nearly 400 men and boys. They gained on the man rapidly. One of the most fleet of foot was Edward Rourke, and he finally succeeded in capturing the man on Hunter's Point Avenue, several miles from where the chase started. Rourke marched his prisoner to the corner of Fifth Street and Jackson Avenue and let him go, thinking the child's father would cause the man's arrest. Before Mr. Statham could find a policeman the man had escaped a second time, and was only recaptured after a long run. This time he was caught by J. J. Maher of 84 Third Street, and he took the prisoner to the Second Precinct Police Station on Fourth Street.

The prisoner said his name was John Murphy and that he resided at 353 Hamilton Street and was thirty-eight years old. In order to make certain that the man in custody was the right one, the Sergeant had him stand up in a row of twenty others. Then the child was brought in, and she at once picked out Murphy as the man who had chased her.

Mr. Statham says that his daughter and the children of neighbors have been chased and annoyed by a strange man for eight months. He has tried many times to find the rascal, but never succeeded. He thinks the right man has been caught, and will prosecute him.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Milton H. Smith of Louisville is at the Waldorf.

—Ex-Gov. Joseph B. Foraker of Ohio is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Congressman Seth L. Milliken of Maine is at the Hoffman.

—Ex-Congressman John W. Chandler of Boston is at the Windsor.

—Justice Alton B. Parker of the New-York Supreme Court is at the Cambridge.

—Horacio Guzman, Minister for Nicaragua at Wash

RECORDS OF THE BOWLERS

Principal Tournaments Now Nearing Their Completion.

INTERCLUB SERIES ENDS THIS WEEK

Oxfords Win and Carletons and Montauks Tied for Second Place —Winsor No. 1 Leading the Harlem Clubs.

The Interclub Bowling League tournament of Brooklyn, which has been in progress since November, will come to an end this week. In no previous years have such remarkable team and individual scores been rolled.

Many changes took place in the standing of the clubs last week. Carleton, through its double victory, is now tied with the Montauks for second place, with twenty victories and fourteen defeats each. Hanovers have dropped from second to fourth place, and are now on even terms with the Lincoln Club. In the individual work, Stoner of the Carleton team leads, with an average of 172 24-35. Groch of the Hanovers is close up, with 172 10-34, with Miller of the Union League Club third.

The sturdy sphere wielders who made up the fifteen teams in the Bank Clerks' League have completed their labors. The tournament came to a close at the Academy alleys last week. The Bank for Savings won the championship, with twelve victories and two defeats. Chase National, National Park, and American Exchange National Bank teams are a tie for second place. Citizens' Savings and Bank of Manhattan Company are on even terms for fifth place, while Fourth National Bank won last prize. In the individual work, Gallagher of the Bank for Savings takes first prize.

Winsor I. team still leads in the Harlem Republican Club League. Phoenix I. is second, with two more defeats. Lotus, New-York I., and New-York II. teams are third.

Parke, Davis & Co. five lead Whitall, Tatum & Co. team by one game in the Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association. Dodge & Olcott and Lanman & Kemp are on even terms for third prize.

Amity and Paradise teams are having it nip and tuck for first prize in the Petersdorf House tournament. Prospect Hall tournament came to a close last week. Austin, Nichols & Co. win first prize, Vigilant second, and Thistle third.

The standing of the clubs in the leading tournaments follow:

INTERCLUB BOWLING LEAGUE.

Clubs.	W.	L.	High Sc.	Clubs.	W.	L.	High Sc.
Oxford	25	9	924	Union League	17	17	887
Montauk	20	14	949	Columbia	16	18	873
Carleton	20	14	924	Colonial	12	22	883
Hanover	19	15	879	Midwood	11	23	863
Lincoln	19	15	928	Knicker'ker	11	23	828

BANK CLERKS' LEAGUE, (COMPLETED.)

Clubs.	W.	L.	High Sc.
Bank for Savings	12	2	859
Chase National Bank	10	4	842
National Park Bank	10	4	835
American Exchange National Bank	10	4	809
Citizens' Savings Bank	9	5	795
Bank of Manhattan Co	8	6	785
Union Square Bank	8	6	875
Bank of America	8	6	766
First National Bank	7	7	773
Mount Morris Bank	6	8	809
Mechanics' National Bank	4	10	778
Western National Bank	4	10	742
Merchants' National Bank	4	10	700
Bank of Republic	2	12	788
Fourth National Bank	2	12	723

HARLEM REPUBLICAN CLUB TOURNAMENT.

Clubs.	W.	L.	High Sc.	Clubs.	W.	L.	High Sc.
Winsor	8	2	929	Puritan	6	6	876
Phoenix I.	8	4	943	Grip	5	7	835
Lotus	7	3	924	Lincoln	4	6	896
New-York I.	4	4	898	Harlem	4	6	867
New-York II.	7	3	921	Lincoln II.	3	7	904
Winsor II.	8	6	901	Phoenix II.	3	9	830
Standard	6	6	917	Clique	2	8	821
Bachelor	6	6	854				

WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE BOWLING ASSOCIATION.

Clubs.	W.	L.	High Sc.
Parke, Davis & Co.	16	4	787
Whitall, Tatum & Co.	15	5	793
Dodge & Olcott	14	6	829
Lanman & Kemp	14	6	768
Bruen, Ritchey & Co.	12	8	780
India Rubber Comb Company	11	9	843
Meick & Co.	11	9	828
Colgate & Co.	10	10	741
Seabury & Johnson	7	13	694
Powers & Weightman	6	14	715
E. W. Robinson & Son	4	16	733
C. G. Bacon & Co.	2	20	636

PETERSDORF HOUSE TOURNAMENT.

Clubs.	W.	L.	High Sc.	Clubs.	W.	L.	High Sc.
Paradise	9	0	808	Doctors	3	7	708
Amity	7	2	810	Columbus	2	8	746
Social	6	3	745	Henrietta	2	9	711
Tuscarora	4	5	830				

ATHLETIC LEAGUE.

Clubs.	W.	L.	High Sc.	Clubs.	W.	L.	High Sc.
North End	21	7	915	Columbia	12	14	943
Roseville A.A.	20	8	889	Jersey City	11	15	869
Elizabeth A.C.	16	12	908	Montclair	7	7	845
N. Y. A.C.	14	14	950	Orange A.C.	5	19	884

FRITZ'S TOURNAMENT.

Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.	Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.
St. Nicholas I.	4	0	1,016	St. Nicholas II.	3	2	921
Puck	3	1	975	Friday Aft.	2	2	935
Eleventh Ward.	3	1	982	Tuesday Aft.	0	4	855
Echo	2	2	986	Hercules	0	4	813

UNCLE SAM NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.	Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.
Orchard	11	1	981	Gotham	6	7	837
Empire	10	2	914	Spartan	5	7	856
Fidelia	11	3	936	Cyclone	5	9	869
Golden Rod.	8	4	928	Palmetto	4	8	895
Excelsior	8	4	948	Bleecker	3	11	797
Oriental	8	6	915	Jumbo	1	9	829
Manhattan	7	5	871	Aurania	1	11	783
Krakehlin	6	6	903				

PROSPECT HALL TOURNAMENT, (completed.)

Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.	Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.
A. Nichols	16	8	854	Salamander	11	9	816
Vigilant	14	6	833	Aurora	9	11	794
Thistle	13	7	842	Atlantic	6	14	805
U. Light	12	8	832	Jerome	4	16	781
Regent	11	8	885	Atlanta	3	17	792
Windsor	11	9	842				

NEW-JERSEY BOWLING ASSOCIATION.

Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.	Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.
Pioneer	11	2	843	Pin Knight.	4	7	773
Spartan	10	3	867	Acme	5	8	771
Hilltop	9	4	816	Vigilants	5	7	962
Jolly	8	6	815	Elite	5	7	765
Valencia	7	8	785	Night Owl	4	8	775
Eagle	6	7	778	Atlantics	4	9	771
Hamilton W.	6	7	801	Hours	5	8	764

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD TOURNAMENT.

Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.	Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.
Manhattan I.	12	2	874	26th Ward.	8	10	823
Glenmore	10	8	859	Eccentric I.	7	9	849
Chim-Bim	11	7	880	Annex	6	12	873
Manhattan II	9	7	796	Eccentric II.	5	13	761

WEST HARLEM LEAGUE.

Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.	Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.
Bloom'd'le II	4	0	815	W. Harlem II.	3	5	760
Owls	5	1	783	Minqua	3	5	813
W. Harlem I.	5	0	792	Comus	2	4	763
Reform I.	2	4	843	Reform II.	1	5	710
Bloom'd'le I.	5	1	833	O. Homes'd.	1	5	762

GONDRAN'S TOURNAMENT.

Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.	Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.
Qui Vive	20	6	948	Reinecke	11	13	949
Prospect	17	7	920	Melrose	10	14	914
Ansonia	17	7	915	Brunswick	10	16	854
Aurora	15	8	873	Central	9	15	903
Salamander	16	8	938	Mercury	8	16	937
Mikado	15	11	871	Madison	5	19	844
Fearless	13	11	898	Rambler	5	21	853
Speedaway	13	13	867				

FLATBUSH SUB-TOURNAMENT.

Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.	Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.
Clover	2	0	794	Belmont	1	1	776
K. Co. W.	2	0	810	Star	0	2	762
Orion I.	2	0	769	Union	0	2	773
Flatbush II.	3	1	815	New Idea	0	2	741
Melrose	1	1	870	Orion II.	0	2	732
Flatbush	1	1	770				

EASTERN DISTRICT TOURNAMENT.

Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.	Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.
Apollo	12	2	885	Bushwick	6	6	853
L. Grove	12	2	938	Atlas	5	7	820
Unknown	8	5	887	Evergreen	5	7	896
Star	8	6	939	Woodbine	4	8	921
Monarch	8	6	946	Belvidere	4	8	856
Mystic	7	7	837	Clio	4	10	816
O. and W.	6	6	939	Mutual	2	10	803
Equal	6	6	890				

BROOKLYN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.	Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.
Fearless	14	4	872	Monroe	8	10	891
Salamander	14	6	889	Herkimer	8	10	889
Echo	13	5	881	Pelham	7	13	844
Decatur	13	5	851	Harmony	6	12	856
Adelphia	13	5	878	Evergreen	6	14	817
Orchard	12	8	841	Clermont	5	11	859
Ivanhoe	11	7	888	Flatbush	3	13	798
Waverly	11	7	872	South Paw	3	12	864
Prospect	9	7	918	Clover	5	12	903
Reinecke	9	7	870	Tioga	5	18	908
Pin Knight	10	8	878				

CODY'S SUB-TOURNAMENT.

Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.	Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.
Central	9	1	904	Columbia	4	6	847
Universal	8	2	888	Union	4	6	822
Aurora	8	3	890	L. Lyceum.	4	6	826
Park	7	5	834	Atlantic	4	6	865
Madison	6	4	835	Bedford	4	6	826
Excelsior	5	5	808	Vigilant	3	7	855
Hippiecanute	5	5	809	Clover	1	9	800
Lexow	7	7	830				

AMERICAN AMATEUR BOWLING UNION.

Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.	Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.
America	5	1	939	Echo	2	2	822
Osceola	5	1	898	New-York	3	3	846
Phoenix	4	2	863	Waverly	1	5	844
Bl'mingdale	3	3	845	Riverside	1	5	847
Salamander	2	2	891				

CLINTON HALL TOURNAMENT.

Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.	Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.
Salvator	3	0	731	Jefferson	0	2	674
Chestnut	2	0	813	Standard	0	2	579
Hudson	2	1	780	T. W.	0	3	612
Excelsior	1	1	673	Midnight	1	1	649
Vigilant	2	1	659				

NIAGARA SUB-TOURNAMENT.

Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.	Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.
Volunteer	4	0	822	Kings County	2	2	938
Skenck I.	3	1	892	Unique	1	1	772
Clinton	3	1	961	Romance	1	3	782
Mercury	2	0	772	Always Dry	0	4	809
Bergen Hill	2	0	809	Carroll Park	0	4	710

ARLINGTON HALL LEAGUE.

Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.	Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.
Monarch	3	1	892	Alert	2	0	863
Linden G.	3	1	887	Sandford	1	1	753
Arlington	2	2	820	Templeton	1	1	831
U. Light	1	1	785	Regent	1	3	824
Brooklyn	1	1	791	Boemerman	2	2	821
Nonesuch	1	1	751	Marion	0	2	760
Schellers	1	1	847				

RIVERSIDES AGAIN WIN.

Secured First Prize for Third Season in Morris and Essex Bowling League.

ORANGE, N. J., March 10.—The Morris and Essex Bowling League tournament has been won by the Riverside Athletic Club. It is the third consecutive year this club has carried off first prize. The Roseville Athletic Association team is second. The standing of the clubs is as follows:

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Team Average.
Riverside Athletic Club	26	2	808
Roseville Athletic Associa'n.	18	10	807
Montclair	15	13	780
Orange Athletic Club	14	14	791
N. Republican	13	15	768
South Orange	10	18	780
Chatham	10	18	746
Y. M. C. A.	7	21	769

Individual averages are as follows:

Name and Club.	Games.	Average.
Cadiz, Riverside	22	174
Pierson, Riverside	28	173
Codey, Y. M. C. A., Orange	27	168
Croker, Montclair	28	165
Brown, Orange Athletic Club	22	164
Chedister, Roseville	28	163
Wright, South Orange	28	162
Smith, Riverside	26	162
Baldwin, Roseville	28	160
Leonard, N. Republican	22	159
Lockwood, Montclair	26	158
Cadmus, Montclair	22	158
Irving, Orange Athletic Club	24	157
Babcock, Orange Athletic Club	22	157
Van Steenberg, N. Republican	26	157
Smith, South Orange	28	157
A. Budd, Chatham	25	156
Halliday, South Orange	26	155
Ahorn, Orange Athletic Club	26	155
Woodruff, Roseville	22	155
Culton, Y. M. C. A., Orange	28	154
Snyder, Montclair	28	154
Tilton, N. Republican	22	154
Bennett, Y. M. C. A., Orange	28	154
Berry, Chatham	27	153
Marshall, South Orange	26	152
Reese, Riverside	28	151
Hopping, Chatham	27	150

The league has started a two-man team tourney. Games played so far are:

Club.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Orange Athletic Club	1	0	373
Y. M. C. A., Orange	1	0	338
South Orange	1	0	399
Roseville	0	1	383
N. Republican	0	1	302
Chatham	0	1	342
Montclair	0	0	...
Riverside	0	0	...

For the Individual Championship.

The Thum individual championship tournament will commence at the Germania alleys to-morrow night. This is the sixth annual competition held under the direction of Joseph Thum, at one time the champion bowler of both Continents. There are fifteen aspirants for the championship honors this season, including the experts of this city and its vicinity. The veterans, however, will not have an easy road to travel, as the younger competitors are said to be skillful bowlers. The following is the first week's schedule:

Tuesday March 12—Shiman of the Washington Club vs. Barnes of the New-Jersey Athletic Club; Starr of the Golden Rod vs. Barnes; Shiman vs. Starr.

Thursday, March 14—Leuly of the Columbia vs. Ritter of the Spartan Club; Keppler of the Apollo Club vs. Ritter; Leuly vs. Keppler.

SEVENTH'S FINE RIFLE SHOOTING

Company F's Team Breaks the Record on the Armory Range.

In the second competition in the "team of five" match, shot on Saturday evening at the Seventh Regiment Armory range, Company F's marksmen secured the coveted trophy, and at the same time broke all previous records by getting a total of 652 for both shoots. In the first competition, decided early in the season, the winning team made 323, and on Saturday 329 was the total. The best previous aggregate was 642, made last season by Company A marksmen.

Each marksman had 7 shots standing and 7 prone, at 200 and 500 yards, respectively. The trophy is valued at $250 and goes to the team making the highest aggregate score in the two competitions. The prize becomes the property of the team winning it three times, not necessarily consecutively. Medals are given to the members of the winning team as individual prizes.

The trophy has been won in previous seasons as follows:

In 1887-8 by Company K, with a score of 632; 1888-9 by Company C, with 630; in 1889-90 by Company B, with 624; 1890-91 by Company B, with 632; 1891-2 by Company C, with 631; 1893-4 by Company A, with 646. The team scores, showing the results in both competitions, follow:

Team	First Competition.	Second Competition.	Aggregate.
Company F	323	329	652
Company B	319	329	648
Company G	320	326	646
Company A	319	325	644
Company C	312	320	632
Company K	312	319	631
Company E	313	317	630
Company H	315	314	629
Company D	313	309	622
Company I	300	313	613

Both the team and individual work in the second competition were as follows:

COMPANY F.

Name.	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Aggregate
Lance Corp. C. Drake	33	34	67
Sergt. C. L. Comfort	32	35	67
Private J. D. Ford	31	35	66
Corp. A. Stevens	33	33	66
Corp. F. W. Perkins	30	32	62
Total	159	170	329

COMPANY B.

Sergt. O. M. Beach, Jr.	32	35	67
Private E. P. Fowler	32	35	67
Sergt. H. V. D. Black	32	34	66
Sergt. L. Sands	32	33	65
Capt. D. A. Nesbitt	31	33	64
Total	159	170	329

COMPANY G.

Lance Corp. H. E. Crall	33	33	66
Lieut. R. M. Dunn	30	35	65
Private W. M. Stilwell, Jr.	30	35	65
Sergt. A. G. Todd	32	33	65
Corp. W. Reid, Jr.	32	33	65
Total	157	169	326

COMPANY A.

Private J. K. Greene	33	35	68
Corp. T. J. Conroy	32	35	67
Capt. A. W. Conover	31	33	64
Sergt. H. W. Janssen	30	34	64
Private L. J. F. Rooney	30	32	62
Total	156	169	325

COMPANY C.

Corp. E. H. Robinson	34	34	68
Corp. W. F. Smith	32	32	64
Private W. N. Bavier	31	33	64
Private J. W. Halstead	31	32	63
Private C. J. Austin	28	33	61
Total	156	164	320

COMPANY K.

Corp. S. Frothingham	32	35	67
Lieut. R. McLean	32	34	66
Corp. G. M. Carnochan	31	34	65
Private E. Lentilhon	29	32	61
Sergt. W. S. Scott	31	29	60
Total	155	164	319

COMPANY E.

Lieut. A. E. Pressinger	31	34	65
Corp. A. W. Trotter	30	34	64
Corp. W. H. Brown	30	33	63
Sergt. P. J. White	30	33	63
Private F. S. Baker	29	33	62
Total	150	167	317

COMPANY H.

Corp. R. M. Kalloch	31	34	65
Private W. Bloomfield	34	31	65
Sergt. L. J. Jocelyn	30	33	63
Corp. E. W. Lancaster	31	32	63
Private A. R. Angell	29	29	58
Total	155	159	314

COMPANY D.

Private J. A. Campbell	30	35	65
Private E. S. Coy	30	33	63
Lieut. F. H. Clark	28	34	62
First Sergt. G. S. Towle	31	31	62
Private E. M. Leask	28	29	57
Total	147	162	309

COMPANY I.

Corp. L. J. Roberts, Jr.	31	35	66
Private E. A. Nicoll	31	33	64
Sergt. J. Fox, Jr.	30	34	64
Corp. O. H. Keep	31	29	60
Corp. T. B. Taylor	26	34	60
Total	148	165	313

CYCLING ON THE BOULEVARD.

Many Riders Enjoy the Pastime While Thousands Look On.

When fully a thousand well-dressed men and women gather at one point in the Grand Boulevard to watch the cyclists enjoy the pastime of the day, the popularity of the wheel as a means of transfer and recreation cannot be longer doubted, even by the most conventional skeptic. This was the state of affairs during the bright, sunshiny hours yesterday afternoon. There were big crowds of sightseers all along the Boulevard, but the largest was centred on the walks between Sixtieth and Sixty-first Streets. This locality has by custom come to be regarded as a rendezvous, or turning point, for the Sunday riders, and here they were seen yesterday by the hundreds.

The weather was perfect for outdoor riding, and, being the first really favorable day of the Winter, the devotees of wheeling turned out in extra large numbers. There were many ladies in line, too, and those who wore bloomers divided the attention of the pedestrians with the party of frisky young wheelmen who did "stumps" all the way up the Boulevard.

Every cycling establishment that makes a specialty of renting wheels did a land-office business. "If this craze keeps up," said one well-known renter, "I shall have nothing but money when the snow flies again."

Undoubtedly the Boulevard was more liberally patronized by the riders than any other thoroughfare yesterday. There were many in the Park, though, and in Madison Avenue enough were noticed to cause comment. There were several collisions on the Boulevard, but no damage was done except to wheels.

Bedford Avenue, in Brooklyn, was literally black with wheelmen and carriages, the former predominating, three to one. Brooklyn has fully as many cyclists as the metropolis, and it seemed as if all of them rode on Bedford Avenue some time during the day. When the Coney Island path is completed, that section will be one of the most popular for wheelmen in the East.

Several clubs had runs out of town yesterday. The roads, generally speaking, were in good condition, and the outings proved enjoyable. The cycling members of the New Manhattan Athletic Club went to Coney Island. This was their first run together, and it proved to be so pleasant for all concerned that a regular schedule of Sunday trips will be made up at once.

CYCLE RACES IN MEXICO.

All-American Team Makes Fast Time Over a New Track.

GUADALAJARA, Mexico, March 3.—The second day's racing of the bicycle tournament in this city, under the auspices of the Bicicleteste de Occidente, was a very pronounced success, the attendance being twice that of yesterday. The day was again a perfect one. In the early practice work, Leonert, the Buffalo lad, struck the banking, and reeled against a stone wall. His knee was badly cut and his arm was hurt. Leonert had won his first race the day previous. The injuries will incapacitate him for a week.

Six races were run, every one closely contested and exciting. Dr. Brown displayed improved form, winning two races handsomely and losing two by narrow margins, through little flukes on the turns. Callahan was sick and did not ride.

In the two-thirds and the three kilometer races, Nicolet, the trick rider, ran close seconds—in the former to Brown, in the good time of 0:51 4-5, and to Maddox in the three-kilometer in 4:33, both record times of the republic.

One of the closest and most exciting tandem races ever seen was contested by Levy and Nicolet on one tandem and Brown and Pomeroy on the other. The men crossed the tape in the good time of 1:20 3-5, and but six inches apart. Levy, the Chicago man, who but two weeks ago came near dying from overexertion in this altitude, rode in four races, and fared well.

The summary:

Two-Thirds Kilometer—A. J. Brown, first; A. I. Nicolet, second; James Levy, third; H. H. Maddox, fourth. Time—0:51 4-5.

One Kilometer—H. H. Maddox, first; A. I. Brown, second; A. J. Nicolet, third. Time—1:27.

One Mile, Unpaced—Maddox. Time—2:28 4-5.

Three Kilometers—H. H. Maddox, first; A. J. Nicolet, second. Time—4:33.

Tandem Race—Nicolet and Levy, first; Brown and Pomeroy, second. Time—1:20 3-5.

Two Kilometers—A. I. Brown, first; James Levy, second. Time—3:00.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—According to the programme prepared by Manager Webster, the present week will be a busy one for the Cycle Club of Brooklyn at the Clermont Avenue Rink. To-morrow evening, from 8 o'clock until 9:30, the young people will have a music ride and class drill, and on Wednesday afternoon, from 3 to 6 o'clock, there will be a tea and music ride, in which the elder members can take part. The first club run is set for Saturday afternoon, commencing at 3 o'clock. The turning point will probably be Coney Island. A special programme has been arranged for Saturday evening, when there will be a music ride, class drill, barrel and hurdle races, and a game of football on wheels. There will be music rides every afternoon during Lent, Sundays, of course, excepted.

—Julian R. Tinkham, President of the Bidwell-Tinkham Cycle Company, says the bicycle season is opening six weeks earlier than usual, and that his firm was doing a May business in March. He says the Stearns and Tourist wheels are selling remarkably well, and those who want wheels by the opening of the riding season had better order now or they will be disappointed. The outlook is bright for the most prosperous cycling season on record.

—The Long Island Century Association is making arrangements for its annual run in June, the date for which will be named later. It is not proposed to take charge of the transportation of riders to Sag Harbor, the association preferring to leave that important feature of the run to the boat owners, as fully 1,000 people are expected to participate. The run will be from Sag Harbor to Brooklyn over the same route taken last year.

—The Select Few of Newark, N. J., announce their annual Spring run. The event will take place on March 24, the destination being Little Falls, Paterson. Messrs. Peter Murray, Herman Lang, Cook, and Curran have charge of the arrangements. Invitation cards have been sent to all the local clubs in Newark and the vicinity, and all the local bicycle dealers have been invited to ask their friends and patrons to join.

—Tuesday evening will hereafter be known as "Ladies' Night" at the Maltby Cycling Academy, in West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. Prof. Maltby scored a great success with this feature last week, the academy being crowded with fair admirers of cycling.

—Capt. "Joe" Estoclet of the Quaker City Wheelmen is planning a run from Philadelphia to Asbury Park during the national meet.

NEWS OF YACHTS AND YACHTSMEN.

—At the annual meeting of the Newark (N. J.) Yacht Club the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Commodore—William Murray; Vice Commodore and Secretary—Edward Hindenlag; Treasurer—Frank Long; Secretary—A. F. Adams; Trustees—Lysander Wright, Jr., Edward F. Atchinson, T. J. Roche, Frank Miller, and A. F. Adams. The club has leased the old Passaic boathouse on the river for a term of years from May 1.

—Frank T. Morrill has offered a championship cup for a steam yacht race, to take place on Long Island Sound on Saturday in June, on or before the 20th. The Yanke Doodle, McBride Philadelphia will enter the Yanke Doodle, William J. Arkell the Judge, William B. Tyler of Fredericksburg, Va., the Rex, and Mr. Morrill the Vamoose. The race is open for any steam yacht.

—Rheinhard Pinero, owner of the catboat Frances S., has challenged H. D. Stillman, owner of the Pirate, to a race between the yachts for a fifty-dollar siver cup, over the regular course of the Williamsburg Yacht Club.

SPORTING NEWS IN BRIEF.

—The Entertainment Committee of the Eighth Battalion, N. G. S. N. Y., has prepared a programme for a boxing and vaudeville "stag" to be held at the armory, Park Avenue and Ninety-fifth Street, next Saturday evening. Some of the principal attractions follow: Nordheim, king of the wire; three-round boxing exhibition, "Jack" Barry vs. "Mike" Adams; Rice and Halvers, sensational dancers; three-round boxing exhibition, "Tom" Kiernan vs. "Al" Manning; Gracie and Reynolds, knockabout comedians; six-round special boxing exhibition, at 135 pounds, "Sam" Bolan vs. George McFadden; Marie Griffiths, the wonderful dancer, in her specialties; McLean and Hall, novelty black-face act; three-round boxing exhibition, "Jack" Kenny vs. "Tommy" Russell; the Weston sisters, dancing and singing soubrettes; the La Rosa, in their acrobatic absurdity; six-round special boxing exhibition, at catch weights, George Browne of England vs. "Tom" McGowan of this city. W. A. Holliday will act as stage manager and Crowley's Eighth Battalion Band will provide the music. The Entertainment Committee includes Capt. Knight Neftel, Lieut. John E. Kerby, and Lieut. H. G. Ridabock.

—With the idea of bringing out the social side of cricket, and playing the game for the mere enjoyment thereof, a new club has been added to New-York's already large list. It was organized last week and named the Wanderers. It is the intention to visit all the places in the vicinity of the city where games can be played, Philadelphia, Trenton, and New-Haven all being considered in making up the schedule. The home games will be played on the grounds of St. Austin's School, Staten Island. B. Whitelaw, 22 West Ninety-ninth Street, has been elected Secretary and Treasurer of the club, and W. Fenwick, A. Richardson, and J. Adam form the Executive Committee.

—The first annual congress of the New-Jersey Whist Association will be held on next Friday and Saturday at the headquarters of the Orange Whist Club, in East Orange. The programme will be as follows: Friday, 2 P. M., State championship contest, first round; Friday, 8 P. M., State championship, second round, and a progressive match for pairs; Saturday, 2 P. M., State championship contest, third round; Saturday, 8 P. M., free-for-all single whist. One team of four men will be entered in the championships from each club. In each match thirty hands will be played at each table.

—The following officers were elected by the Roseville (N. J.) Cricket Club Saturday for the ensuing year: President—Joseph Stewart; Vice President—John Gillotte; Secretary—William Mallinson; Financial Secretary—A. Gascoigne; Treasurer—William Twigg; Captain—I. C. Whittle; Vice Captain—William Hinckley; Executive Committee—I. C. Whittle, W. Hinckley, William Twigg, J. Rose, and John Flannery; Trustees—John Flannery, John McFist, and John Gillotte. The club promises to turn out the best eleven that Newark has ever produced.

—The Belmont Athletic Club of Belleville, N. J., has elected the following officers: President—D. C. McAllister; Vice President—F. A. Zimmerman; Recording Secretary—L. N. Travis; Financial Secretary and Treasurer—W. Douglass; Sergeant at Arms—Henry Kentz.

ALMA MATER TO BE SOLD.

The Great Dam of Trotters Now in Brooklyn with Her Youngest Foal.

The famous brood mare Alma Mater was sent from Kentucky to this city about a week ago, along with her youngest foal. They are now at Powers's stable, on Sterling Place, Brooklyn, and will be kept there till it is time to place the stock that is to be sold next week on exhibition at Madison Square Garden. When a New-York Times reporter called at the stable where this noted mother of a great trotting brood occupies a comfortable box stall, she was led out for inspection. Alma Mater was foaled in 1872, and at her advanced age is not in any way attractive, though she is very well preserved and on critical inspection shows plenty of quality and substance. She is a Kentucky product, and has proved one of the most consistent dams of record makers and sires of speed that has ever appeared. Her first fame came through the race quality of Alcantara, who was one of the best four-year-olds of his day, and along with his dead brother Aleyone has also proved the potency of her blood in the second generation.

Besides these two noted stallions, Alma Mater has contributed six others to the fast list, including Allandorf, 2:19½; Arbiter, 2:22¾; Almater, 2:24¼; Amami, 2:28¾; Alfonso, 2:29¾, and Alicia, 2:30. She has also produced other foals, among them a colt and a filly by Stamboul, and the one that is to be sold with her, a brown filly one year old, was got by Wilton. This is a sturdy, up-headed young thing that carries a lot of very fashionable blood, and is expected to fetch a long price under the hammer.

Alma Mater remained in Kentucky until 1890, when the late W. S. Hobart of San Francisco selected her for his stock farm, paying P. S. Talbert of Lexington $15,000 for her. After the death of the rich California fancier, about a year later, his stud was disbanded at public sale in this city. Alma Mater, then twenty years old, had lost her foal by Stamboul on the long journey from the Pacific coast, but it cost Henry Pierce and his partner, Capt.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

250 HORSES
AT
PUBLIC AUCTION AT
I. H. Dahlman's
Auction, Sale, & Commission Stables,
205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 214, 224, 226
East 24th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

Another grand sale to-day (Monday) of a very choice lot of horses of all grades, consisting of heavy-draught, truck, cart, express, delivery, general purpose, and railroad horses. All fresh consignments.

It is hardly necessary for me to say much, as two months' experience has convinced all who have favored me with their patronage that my business is conducted on a straight, legitimate basis. Every horse sold must be as represented or money refunded. Forty-eight hours' trial given.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

The following is a list of some of the consignments:

H. SHUHLEIN, Illinois.
Two carloads heavy draughters, chunks, express, and delivery horses.

W. P. McBURNEY, Sandy Lake, Penn.
One carload extra fine high knee-acting coach horses, fancy driving horses, and fresh young trotters direct from the farms. This lot will be sold at 11 A. M. Trotters to be sold at the same hour.

H. B. CARROLL, Louisiana, Mo.
One carload mixed lot, all grades. Everybody knows the class Mr. Carroll has been consigning to me.

C. SMITH, Rockford, Ill.
One carload drivers and general-purpose horses.

GEORGE TARRIS, Belleville, Ohio.
One carload draught, cart, and general-purpose horses.

BACON BROS., Kansas, Ill.
Two carloads all grades, very choice, and a number of others consisting of all grades.

In addition to above a number of trotters, for description of which see "Herald."

I. H. D.

Don't forget my grand special sale Wednesday, March 27. Watch this column for full particulars.

Attention also called to my regular Wednesday's sale to be conducted by William Easton, beginning March 13. I. H. DAHLMAN.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—In a private family; by a competent Protestant girl, speaking French, German, and English; three years' first-class city reference. G. D., care of Mrs. Savage, 426 West 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By a very neat young woman with good city references as first-class chambermaid or parlormaid; willing to assist in other lines; thoroughly competent. J. S. M., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a neat, competent girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; good references. 164 West 36th St., near 7th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young French girl as chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress in an American family. Present employer's, 136 Madison Av., care of Mrs. Livingston.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as competent chambermaid; willing to assist in pantry; best city reference; city or country. 915 6th Av., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS, or NURSE and Seamstress.—By a competent girl; excellent reference. Call, Monday, at 344 East 65th St.; ring M. C. Crogan's bell; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Swedish girl as chambermaid or waitress and chambermaid; first-class city reference. 419 3d Av., care of Mrs. A. Davis; ring three times.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By Swedish girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and nurse. 231 East 111th St. Mrs. Sund.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By a Protestant girl; would wait on a lady and sew. Call, Monday, present employer's, at 341 West 45th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; age, 18; personal reference. L. Granger, 237 East 28th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young English girl as chambermaid and seamstress. Apply, after 10, at 309 East 76th St., Kimmel's bell, top floor.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Good sewer; city references; would go to country. Callaghan, 70 Amsterdam Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl to assist as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging. 407 West 53d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By French girl in private family; can be highly recommended from last employer. H. Palgesy, 222 East 52d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady going to Florida recommends highly her excellent French chambermaid. Mrs. Clarke, 221 West 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with other work. 234 East 46th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant young woman (Scotch) as chambermaid in private family. 108 West 34th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid in private family. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at present employer's, 279 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Swedish girl as chambermaid; small private family. H., 220 East 33d St., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl as chambermaid; best city reference. 435 West 45th St., top floor, front.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid; best reference. 258 West 47th St., two flights, front; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—In small family; city reference. 13 West 9th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By German girl as chambermaid. 254 East 60th St., first floor.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By an American woman as excellent cook and laundress; understands her business thoroughly; city or country; reference. 200 West 28th St., one flight up.

COOK.—By a competent Frenchwoman as first-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all branches; best city reference. M. D., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class English cook; understands soups, fish, poultry, and game; also bread and biscuit; city or country; good reference. G. B., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By woman as excellent family cook in private family; can give good city reference. 139 West 60th St.; ring Hafternan's bell; no cards.

COOK.—By Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches French and English cooking; city or country; four years' city reference. 150 West 28th St.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as cook in a small private family; assist with wash; best city reference. A. K., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a reliable woman as plain cook; will wash and iron; willing and obliging; best city reference from last employer. 876 6th Av., third bell; no cards.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; competent to get up fine dinners and lunches in style; fine baker; delicacies, entrées, and desserts; A1 reference. Otilia, 162 East 23d St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two Swedish girls; one as first-class cook, other as chambermaid; in private family; good reference. 424 3d Av., care of Mrs. Brown, third floor, front.

COOK.—By young woman; first-class cook; in private family; thoroughly understands all branches of cooking; four years' city reference. 114 East 41st St., Reilly's bell.

COOK.—By a thoroughly-experienced cook and caterer in all kinds of cooking; equal to a man; best city reference. A. G., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent woman in small private family; willing to do some washing; good baker; first-class city references. M., Box 327 Times Up Town.

COOK.—By young girl to cook; laundress, or do general housework; small private family; references. Call, Sunday and Monday, 407, West 50th St.; Mackle's bell.

COOK.—By a respectable German woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer, by day or week, in private family; city references. 29 East 77th St.

COOK.—By a thoroughly-reliable Protestant woman; understands plain and fancy cooking in all its branches; best of references; no cards. Mrs. More, 418 West 55th St.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; understands French and English cooking; best Newport and New-York reference. Call, two days, 46 East 30th St., Nagle's bell.

COOK.—By a highly-recommended colored woman to do cooking by day or week; gets up all kinds of parties. Caterer, 9 Clermont Av., Brooklyn.

COOK.—By first-class German cook; small private family; city or country; five years' best reference. 42 Amsterdam Av., near 61st St.; no cards.

COOK.—By Swedish woman in private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; first-class city reference. S. T., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Welch Protestant as cook and to do plain washing in small private family; city reference. 142 East 28th St.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman as excellent cook; will go a short distance in country; personal reference. 226 18th St., Room 6.

COOK.—By a Swedish woman as first-class cook where kitchenmaid is kept; highest references; eight years at last place. 10 West 53d St.

COOK.—By young Swedish woman as first-class cook, by day or week; first-class city references. 159 East 28th St.

COOK.—By Swedish girl as first-class cook in private family; best city references. 157 East 27th St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook; best reference from last place. 800 6th Av., first floor.

COOK.—By a competent cook in private family. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at present employer's, 279 Lexington Av.

COOK.—In a small private family; English Protestant; best city references. M. K., Box 353 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent woman as good cook and good baker; best city reference; willing to do coarse washing. 211 East 26th St., third floor.

COOK and CHAMBERMAID.—By two competent women in private family; long city references. F., Box 294 Times, Up Town.

COOK, WASHER, and IRONER.—In a plain private family; city reference. 532 9th Av., top floor.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK—WAITRESS.—A lady going to Europe wishes to secure good situations for her cook and waitress, (colored;) both reliable and trustworthy; no objection to the country. Can be seen at present employer's, 134 West 73d St., between 2 and 3 o'clock P. M.

COOK.—Lenten dinners, luncheons, private receptions attended to at private residence by responsible chef; highest references; satisfaction guaranteed; expectations moderate. Henri, 207 East 43d St.

COOK.—Thoroughly experienced in French, English, and American cooking; accustomed to take entire charge of kitchen; can serve large dinner and luncheon parties; good references. E. S., 900 6th Av., second flat.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook; soups, desserts, and small dishes; good baker; country preferred; no washing; good reference. Call, Monday, 156 West 18th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a thorough cook; in a private family; understands her business in all branches; excellent city reference; wages, $25. M. R., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman; excellent cook; understands her business thoroughly; city or country; good city references. S. M., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—In small private family; wages, $20 to $25. Clerk, 440 West 58th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman; is disengaged the first part of the week; is a good laundress and housecleaner; good reference. 157 West 33d St.; ring three times.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Walking and evening dresses made reasonable; misses', street, and dancing gowns; also thorough dressmaker; by day; perfect fit; style guaranteed. 1,322 Broadway, second bell.

DRESSMAKER.—By stylish dressmaker, a few more customers at $1.75; perfect fitter; tailor's system; best reference. Miss M., care of Mrs. Metzler, 424 7th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced finisher; good helper with dressmaker; finished sewer; wishes engagements by the day in families; best references. Mrs. Bryant, 300 East 49th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker; wishes a resident situation in a private family, or will go by the week or month. B. Z., 1,338 3d Av., Times Agency.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class, reliable dressmaker; $2 a day; home preferred; fit and style guaranteed. Dressmaker, 411 Amsterdam Av., between 79th and 80th Sts.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker and seamstress, by the day, week, or month; $1.50 per day; good city references. L. M., care Mme. Cotte, 205 Columbus Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By day; fourteen years with Lord and Taylor and Rallings; stylish, perfect-fitting dresses, $10. Mrs. Ward Salzer, 108 East 27th St., one door east of 4th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thorough French dressmaker to a lady's family; by the day; best references. Colvill, Box 321 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By good dressmaker; seamstress; willing to assist as maid; understands hairdressing; references. A. D., 47 Clinton Place.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker; by the day; can cut, fit, and remodel; city references; terms, $2 per day. 30 West 44th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Spring and Summer dresses; very moderate prices; latest Paris style; short notice. Mme. Thibaud, 74 West 38th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By an experienced, well-educated French Protestant, as governess; entire charge of children; good sewer; speaks no English; city references. D., 220 West 36th St., first floor.

GOVERNESS.—A refined young French person as governess to growing children; has tact and judgment; city recommendations. Governess, care of Mrs. Lafourcade, 377 4th Av.

GOVERNESS.—By a young lady, just arrived from Paris, as governess to children; speaking perfect German and French. 1,523 1st Av., candy store.

GOVERNESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By an educated young girl for grown children or do chamberwork. 543 East 19th St.; no cards.

GOVERNESS.—By a young German, good references, as governess or lady's maid. Rhane, 235 East 87th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By English lady as nursery governess with family in country for the Summer; English, French, and music; thoroughly experienced; good city reference. Summer, Box 390 Times, Up Town.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—French; speaks English and Spanish; take full charge of child; or as companion; used to traveling; best references. A. C. O., 143 West 14th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a French widow as housekeeper to widowed gentleman, or take care of children. M. Rouillard, 444 West 35th St., second floor, front.

Houseworkers.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—Small private family; Danish girl; 22; five years here. 346 9th Av. Nielsen.

HOUSEWORK.—Two young educated North German girls in small American family to do the entire housework; country preferred. M. M., 1,338 3d Av.

HOUSEWORK.—By a Frenchwoman; good cook, washer, and ironer; no English; reference. Julia, 466 7th Av.

HOUSEWORK.—By competent waitress to change for cook or housemaid in the country; personal reference. B. F., Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

HOUSEWORK.—By a middle-aged French girl for general housework in small family; country preferred. Marianne, 222 West 35th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German as lady's maid to an elderly lady; over ten years' highest of city references. S. A. S., Box 291 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French maid; accustomed to travel; dressmaker and hairdresser; best reference. Madeleine, Box 336 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—French; as competent lady's maid; understands dressmaking and hairdressing; would like to travel; good sailor; best references. 131 East 46th St., present employer's.

LADY'S MAID.—By a fully-competent and experienced person, thoroughly understanding a maid's duties, as attendant to invalid lady. Maid, 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—North German; experienced; excellent hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; first-class city references. L. M. A., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take charge of lady's wardrobe; best city references. G. L., 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—French; good seamstress and hairdresser, and excellent packer; good references. 230 East 40th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Parisian; good dressmaker, hairdresser; good references. Mlle. Gascom, 202 West 38th St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—With highest references; or as invalid's nurse; willing to travel abroad. 10 West 53d St.

MAID.—By a competent German maid; first-class dressmaker and hairdresser; to go to Europe; best city references. C. B., Box 292 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS or NURSE.—By North German; speaking French and English; willing to travel in Europe; best references. H. G., 106 West 42d St.

MAID.—By a refined German-American girl as maid to lady or growing children; good seamstress; city or country; excellent reference. 227 8th Av., near 22d St.

MAID.—By intelligent Scandinavian girl as maid and seamstress; willing and obliging; willing to travel; best city references. M. C. K., 177 West 29th St.

MAID.—By Frenchwoman, widow, as maid to family going on voyage; best references. 251 West 33d St.

MAID and CHAMBERMAID.—By neat, willing girl; good sewer; best city references. T. E. W., Box 285 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—Speaks French, German, and English; experienced traveler; best of references. 639 6th Av., top floor.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a girl as first-class laundress, or would assist with chamberwork; thoroughly competent; five years' unquestionable reference from last employer. Call, two days, 818 10th Av., near 55th St. O'Sullivan.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl in a private family; city or country; good reference; willing to assist with up-stairs work. Kenney, 127 Willow Av., Hoboken, N. J.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman in a private family; first-class; city or country; best of city references. 152 West 28th St., one flight up.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent person as first-class laundress; in private family; has the best city reference; wages, $20 to $25. E. S., Box 61, 1,242 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl as second laundress in private family. A., 157 East 27th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. 844 Broadway, 54th St., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as second laundress in private family; willing and obliging; good city reference. 45 East 98th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress in private family. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at present employer's, 279 Lexington Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as first-class laundress; best city reference. 336 East 44th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress. 215 East 40th St.; ring M. Kelly's bell.

Nurses.

NURSE or MAID.—By refined German as nurse or maid to party traveling through Europe; disengaged end of this month; best references. E. F., 251 Columbus Av.

NURSE.—By competent woman as monthly nurse or to invalid, either gentleman or lady; reference; no objection to short distance in the country. 145 East 22d St.

NURSE.—By French girl as nurse; best city references. L., care of Mrs. C. Parrot, 333 West 21st St.

NURSE.—By a Swedish girl; infant preferred; excellent references; city or country. 243 East 32d St.

NURSE.—By a young woman as nurse for baby; first-class city reference. Call, for two days, 234 East 47th St.; ring first bell.

NURSE.—Competent; French; for small children; four years' references. Call, Monday, 5 West 50th St.; present employer's.

NURSE.—By young educated North German; one or two children in refined family; best references. S. M., 241 East 78th St.

NURSE.—By French nurse, or chambermaid and seamstress; good reference; city or country. Cicilia, 466 7th Av.

NURSE.—By Protestant; thoroughly competent in care of infant; country only; good reference. N., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE or LADY'S MAID.—By a competent person, capable of taking entire charge from birth; five years' city reference. 4 East 40th St., present employer's.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a competent North German girl as nurse or nursery governess to children over two; good reference; would like to travel to Europe. A. M. U., 12 West 84th St.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By German girl as nurse or nursery governess to children not under three; Christian American family; good reference. Care of Mrs. Gebauer, 217 East 47th St.

NURSE.—By a young, well-educated Swiss girl, aged 17, speaking three languages, light position as nurse to growing children not under three years of age; good references. F. F., 341 West 30th St.

NURSE or MAID.—By competent North German as nurse or maid with family going to Europe; excellent sailor; good packer. Can be seen, from 11 to 2, at 104 East 30th St., present employer's.

NURSE.—By an experienced English Protestant woman as infants' nurse or to young children; city or country; city reference. L. H., 416 East 26th St.

NURSE.—By competent Protestant North German American for one or two children; sewing; Christian family; best city reference. C. Kreter, 317 East 88th St.

NURSE.—By competent young American woman as nurse to growing children; good seamstress; city reference. K. M. D., Box 286 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a French girl to take care of a baby; most careful about her duties; very good disposition; best city references. Z. Z., 222 West 35th St.

NURSE or MAID.—To children over 4; by well-educated North German from Hanover; understands kindergarten; best references. S. Schusser, 243 3d Av.

NURSE.—By an experienced unfant's nurse; one that is capable of taking full charge; city or country; excellent city reference. M. M., Box 357 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a French Protestant; competent nurse for growing children; willing and obliging; good sewer; best city references. Delphine, care of Mrs. Petit, 208 West 33d St.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By a competent French girl; well educated; for grown children; best city references. J. J., 222 West 35th St.

WET NURSE.—By healthy woman, a baby to nurse; best of reference, 636 2d Av., second floor.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By first-class seamstress and children's dressmaker; willing to wait on lady, assist with children, or will take entire care of one child, have had large experience in taking care of the sick; personal city reference. J. A., 179 Cooper St., Brooklyn.

SEAMSTRESS.—German; maid to invalid or elderly lady; trustworthy; capable of housekeeping verbal references. M. K., 159 East 47th St.

SEAMSTRESS and DRESSMAKER.—First-class; Taylor system; misses' and children's a specialty; by day or month; highest city references. M. J., 136 West 52d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent seamstress, maid, or nurse; understands dressmaking; good reference. A., Box 293 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—First-class; will cut and fit; operate on any sewing machine; would like work in private families. Seeley, 105 West 95th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By respectable American girl as waitress in small private family; competent and reliable; city references. H. C., Box 201 Times.

WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls; one as waitress, the other as chambermaid and seamstress; country preferred; best of reference. S. M., Box 288 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By young girl; competent; understands wines, salads, care of glass, china, silverware; small American or English family; best city references. 439 West 56th St.

WAITRESS.—By a Swedish girl as first-class waitress; has good city references; last employer can be seen. 330 East 27th St., basement bell.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as waitress and to assist with chamberwork; good city reference. 309 East 60th St.; ring once.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress in private family. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at present employer's, 279 Lexington Av.

WAITRESS.—Can fill butler's place; best city references. S. P., 222 West 35th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress. 14 West 45th St., present employer's.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a respectable woman some family washing or to go out by the day; best of city references. Laundress, 163 West 66th St., third floor, back.

WASHING.—By German woman; perfect in washing and ironing; family or hotel washing at home. Mrs. Cunningham, 406 East 54th St., third floor.

WASHING.—By a first-class laundress to do washing at home; gentleman's or family; reference. D., 133 West 30th St.

WASHING.—By a reliable woman, to go out by the day or week. Call, two days, at 307 East 63d St., ground floor.

Miscellaneous.

MASSAGE.—By Swedish graduate at residence or home; highest references. Mrs. Gethaar, 109 West 40th St.

MANICURE.—Few more customers at her home or their residence. 43 East 20th St.

SEAL GARMENTS altered or repaired at Summer prices. Mrs Barker, 116 West 39th St., late with C. G. Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By an experienced man; thoroughly understands all the duties required of a first-class man; can take full charge of dining-room floor; best city reference. B. D., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and GENERAL INDOOR SERVANT.—By a thoroughly reliable young man; understands all connected with inside duties, as reference can certify; best city reference. J. P., Box 359 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—English; thoroughly experienced; middle age; understands the business in all branches; or charge of bachelor apartments; best of city references. W. M., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—English; thoroughly understands hunting and shooting things; city or country; total abstainer; age, 28; height, 5 feet 9 inches; single; good references; disengaged March 11. E. G., Box 22, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER—LADY'S MAID.—By first-class butler; wife lady's maid, understands dressmaking; best references from French Embassy and City of Washington. D. C., Box 274 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; age, 33; height, 5 feet 11 inches; sixteen years' experience; first-class in every respect, as references certify; personal character. H., Box 154, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By first-class French butler; disengaged; leaving on account of breaking up house; well recommended. A. V., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman in private family; understands his duties thoroughly; Paris and London and good city reference. A. M., Box 287 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—German; by a first-class butler; thoroughly understands his duties; willing and obliging; city or country; best city references. B. K., 7 Christopher St.

BUTLER.—By highly-recommended young man; excellent butler; will take charge of lower floor; best city references; will go out of town. Willing, Box 296 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—First-class; Englishman; aged 40; height, 5 feet 11 inches; city or country; city references. A. B., 221 West 85th St., third floor.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly-competent Englishman, aged 35, where second man or parlormaid is kept; thirteen years' first-class New-York references. J. L., Box 282 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—VALET.—By two young Swedes to go together; one as butler and valet, other as second man; best city reference; present employer can be seen. A. L., 102 East 23d St.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By a young man, just disengaged, in a first-class private family; first-class city and country references. 254 8th Av.

BUTLER.—By first-class colored butler; strictly temperate; honest, and thoroughly capable of all the duties required of a first-class butler; best city reference. 251 Columbus Av.

BUTLER.—By young Englishman as butler in private family; city or country; knows duties thoroughly; of neat appearance; best city references. T. M., 306 6th Av.

BUTLER.—Perfect in every respect; in private family; best reference; has just left former place. Brown, 855 3d Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a competent German as first-class butler and valet; single; best references. P. N., Box 298 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and COOK.—Man first-class butler; wife first-class French cook; best reference. A. L., Box 299 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-competent Frenchman; first-class city reference; willing and obliging. L. T., Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

BUTLER.—By competent Frenchman in private family; understands his duties; best city reference. E. L., 108 West 29th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—First-class; English; short time in America; aged 25; height, 5 feet 11 inches. B. L., 52 East 41st St.

BUTLER.—Swiss; age, 40; best of city references and long experience; in a first-class private family. J. B., Box 365 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By an English-trained middle-aged man; satisfactory personal reference. H. T., Box 252 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-experienced man; first-class city references. G. L., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler or valet; three years' reference from present employer; strictly temperate; does not use tobacco; well up in duties of butler and valet; will be disengaged after April 1. Address, for three days, R. H. A., Box 201 Times.

BUTLER or FIRST-CLASS SECOND MAN.—By a competent Swede; age, 26; understands serving courses, wines, make all kinds of salads; good taste about the table; best city references. E. L., Box 376 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-competent man; age 38; is a good valet; has excellent reference and will be personally recommended by his last employer. Butler, care of J. O'Hare, 458 4th Av., tailor's store.

BUTLER.—By an experienced man; thoroughly understands all the duties required of a first-class man; can take full charge of dining room floor; best city reference. L. G., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By young Frenchman; understands his business and can be highly recommended; willing, obliging, &c.; first-class city references. B. P., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—A gentleman wishes to recommend a married couple; butler or valet; wife first-class cook and housekeeper; thoroughly understands the care of linen. Bryant, Box 329 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a butler with good reference. Alfred Gatro. 110 East 41st St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—The undersigned will cordially recommend chef and wife, every way estimable, to take entire charge of domestic life of a family. Banker, Room 18, 50 Broadway, (main floor.)

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By young Englishman; single; thoroughly competent in care and management of horses, harness, carriages; excellent driver; thorough groom; neat appearance; strictly sober; honest, industrious; has good references. W., care of Flandrau, Broome St.

COACHMAN.—Married; small family; thoroughly understands his business; strictly sober; careful driver, as ten years' written and personal references will testify; city or country. Coachman, 106 West 52d St.

COACHMAN.—English; competent, reliable single man; thoroughly understands horses, carriages, and harness; willing to be useful; country preferred; good references. T. M., care of Mr. Dwyer, 161 East 33d St.

COACHMAN or SECOND MAN.—By a young Frenchman from Paris; just landed; understands his business thoroughly; good driver; private family; best references; city or country. G. Cartier, 134 West 31st St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; first-class references; strictly temperate; no objections to country. Frank Tipping, 1,258 3d Av., care of Peter Hussey.

COACHMAN.—By single young man; disengaged of late on account family turning out horses; where a good man is wanted; best personal city reference from last and former employer. Advertiser, 5 Lexington Av., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; married; with twelve years' best city references from last employer; who can be seen regarding honesty, sobriety, and capability. C. H., 628 Park Av., harness store.

COACHMAN.—First-class, by an Englishman who thoroughly understands his business; good groom and careful city driver; strictly sober, honest, and obliging; excellent city references. A. Warner, 135 West 60th St.

COACHMAN.—English; by first-class family man; experienced city driver; ter. years' unquestionable city references for sobriety, honesty, and capability; single; middle age. W., 2 Union Court, University Place.

COACHMAN or PLAIN GARDENER.—By Protestant; married; no family; understands the care of horses, cows, garden, poultry, and furnace; references. S. P., 298 Hudson Av., West Hoboken, N. J.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages; over 13 years' first-class personal city reference; honest, sober, willing, obliging; last employer will certify. J. C., 683 6th Av.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—By young man; 26; single; for general work on gentleman's place; coachman and gardener; steady, sober; good reference. 450 West 27th St.

COACHMAN or GARDENER—COOK or LAUNdress.—Age 35 and 30 years; Americans; good references. Brigham, 236 East 34th St., first floor.

COACHMAN.—By a young Frenchman, just arrived from France, to keep horses; knows how to drive and keep himself busy. Mrs. Etienne, 164 Wooster St.

COACHMAN.—Understands his business thoroughly; has best city and country references; married; no family; city or country. J. Weir, 3 West 9th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; thoroughly competent to care for horses; good rider and driver; can milk if required. J. C., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for his coachman; can highly recommend him; thoroughly understands his business; married; city or country. Beals, 134 Leonard St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for his coachman; single; understands his business; good and capable driver; sober and honest. J. B., 12 West 44th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly understands the business; strictly sober; good driver; long reference from last employer. F. H., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a young man; 24; single; understands his business; best reference; last employer can be seen. Gordon, 861 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; fourteen years' city reference; excellent hand with horses, carriages, and harness; unquestioned personal city reference. J. P., 138 West 38th St.

COACHMAN.—By a married man; strictly temperate; can be highly recommended. Coachman, Mason Stable Company, 78th St. and Park Av.

COACHMAN.—Situation desired by the family of late employer for a competent, sober, and reliable coachman; one who thoroughly understands his business. 24 East 10th St.

COACHMAN.—By young man, 25; thoroughly understands care of horses, harness; good driver; best references from last employer. C. H., Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly-experienced man; honest, willing, and obliging; first-class references; city or country. Charles Wagner, 747 Kent Av., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—By an Englishman, aged 30; is a trained driver and groom; will be found willing and obliging. Hastings, 47 East 52d St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER, HEAD.—English; age, 30; single; thoroughly experienced grower of grapes, mushrooms, roses, and choice stove and greenhouse plants, flowers, vegetables, and fruit for Summer and Winter use; thoroughly experienced in the care of lawns and shrubberies. Owen, care of Peter Henderson & Co., 35 and 37 Cortlandt St.

GARDENER.—To take charge of gentleman's place; seventeen years' first-class references; twelve years in present situation; understands fully care of a fine place; vegetables, flowers, fruits, lawns, shrubs, &c.; married; one child; age, 38; strictly sober and reliable. Gardener, Box 202 Times.

GARDENER.—By single man; understands greenhouses and graperies, rosehouses and vegetables, and the management of a gentleman's place; has first-class references from former and present employers. M. Ryan, care of Mr. Trask, Riverdale, N. Y., or 10 Wall St.

GARDENER.—Married; Protestant man; no incumbrance; experienced in greenhouses, vegetables; thoroughly understands his business in all branches; good testimonials. H. J., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

GARDENER.—By an experienced man as gardener and coachman, with best of references; married; French, speaking English. Address, care of Secretary Y. M. C. A., French Branch, 114 West 21st St.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—Married; German; practical experience in every branch of gardening; take care of gentleman's place, where a good gardener is required. T. B., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

GARDENER.—By a young married Scotchman; practical in all branches; will take charge of a place single-handed or where more are kept; five years' first-class reference from last place. O. M., 37 East 19th St., seed store.

GARDENER.—By a Swede as gardener; single; twelve years' experience in this country; the best of references; first-class place only. Gardener, Box 201 Times.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By a German; single; first class at all its branches; best references; on gentleman's place. Englehorn, 332 East 61st St.

GARDENER.—By German; married; 29; two children; experienced and competent to take care of first-class place; best references. Box 269, College Point, L. I.

GARDENER.—By Scotchman; age, 30; single; fourteen years' experience in all branches of gardening; no horses or cows; first-class references. R. K., Box 183 Times.

GARDENER.—By a Swede; understands garden, greenhouses, graperies, and roses; eighteen years in last place; best references; small family. H. T., 37 East 19th St., seed store.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—Competent to take full charge of private place; ten years' first-class reference. Florist, Box 325 Times, Up Town.

GARDENER.—Married; no family; understands the management of greenhouses, graperies, fruits, vegetables, lawns; best reference. D., 182 Times.

GARDENER.—By a steady, competent man; understands full care of private place. W. S., Box 220 Times.

GARDENER.—By an experienced gardener; good reference; married; no children. W. A., care Thorburn & Co. 15 John St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or SINGLE-HANDED BUTLER.—By a young Englishman; trained to all indoor work; strictly sober; willing and obliging; city references. Albert, Box 336 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN or VALET.—By young man; first-class valet; understands his duties thoroughly; competent as butler; city references. G. L., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By a thoroughly-competent young man in private family; or as valet; excellent city references given. N., Box 356 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN or VALET.—Scotch; tall; thoroughly experienced; city references. A. D., 1,227 Broadway.

SECOND MAN or VALET.—By young Englishman; age, 22; good city reference. E. O., care of Volkman, 982 6th Av.

SECOND MAN.—By a young Englishman; city references. T., 152 East 30th St.

Valets.

VALET and NURSE.—With one or more gentlemen; also professional massage operator; diploma for massage of a first-class order and one year's exceptional reference from last employer. Henry Ideu, 207 West 40th St.

THE "SHORT AD." CORNER.

Prepared for the Emergency.

From The Detroit Free Press.

Once more had the battle of the emotions gone against Macallister McIlhenny, and he was lying prostrate upon his shield on the field of crimson carpet, metaphorically speaking.

He had thought it was his day to triumph, and had gone into the battle with the courage of a hero.

Alas! how little we know to-day what is coming to us to-morrow; the sun may rise in joy complete, to set in completer sorrow.

It is ever thus, and no man can stay the hand of fate.

"And do you persist in your refusal?" he said helplessly and hopelessly to the victress.

"Assuredly," she replied firmly.

"Do you know what that means?" he asked, with a dark suspicion lurking between his trembling tones.

"It means that I'm not going to become Mrs. Macallister McIlhenny, I fancy," she replied with a light smile.

"But to me?" he asked hoarsely.

"Well, no, I hadn't thought of that," was her reply.

"Then let me tell you," and there was desperation in his eyes and voice. "If you reject me utterly I swear to you that I will do myself great bodily harm."

"Not now?" she cried anxiously.

"Yes," he answered, thinking she was frightened. "Right here and now in your very presence."

She braced herself against the hardwood mantel.

"All right," she said; proceed with it; I have taken only ten lessons with the class in first aid to the injured, but I guess I know what to do. Anyway, it will be an excellent opportunity for me to put into practice what I have learned."

Macallister McIlhenny fled.

The Out-Door Opera.

From The Boston Transcript.

Eyetalyun opry's mighty fine,
But lackin' dimes to spare,
Come less us hear God's musi-kale
Out in the open air.

The brook, the bob-o-link, the thrush
Will take the upper notes,
While Signor Bull Frog's family
Ker-chunks with sub-base throats.

An' now Mons. Thunder overhead
Puts in his rollin' roar,
While grim old ocean swashes waves
Onto the rock-bound shore.

The zeffers sighin' 'mong the pines
The patt'rin' of the rain,
The whip-o-will with far-off chant
All swell the sweet refrain.

But listen to what Huldy says:
"You goon, you don't suppose
Folks go to opry jest for sing?
'Tis

REV. THOS. DIXON RESIGNS

He Quits the Twenty-third Street Baptist Church May 1.

TO ORGANIZE AN INDEPENDENT ONE

Pledges of Support from Four Hundred Members—Trustees Give Financial Reasons for the Disruption.

The Rev. Thomas Dixon, pastor of the Twenty-third Street Baptist Church, yesterday morning announced his determination to sever his connection with the church, and to found a new one on a broad and popular platform. Instead of speaking on "Spectacle versus Sensation," in reply to the exceptions of "An Old-Fashioned Clergyman," as had been announced, Mr. Dixon read his resignation to his congregation, many portions of which were loudly applauded by the friends of the retiring pastor.

Mr. Dixon decided to resign his pastorate a year ago, so that the large assemblage that filled Association Hall, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, was not wholly unprepared for the announcement.

The reasons for Mr. Dixon's resignation are fully set forth in his letter to the church Trustees, in which he says:

"I beg herewith to present to the society my resignation as pastor, to take effect May 1, for the following reasons:

"First—In the particular work to which I have devoted my life in New-York, namely, the reaching of the non-chruch-going masses, I am convinced that the machinery of a strict Baptist Church is a hindrance to the best work. While I remain in fundamental creed a Baptist, I believe the time has come to make Christian union a reality in our great cities, if the city is to be reached with the Gospel. I have accepted it as my working basis, and propose to place my work upon a Union-Evangelical platform, with but one principle recognized in its membership—vital faith in Jesus Christ. I believe it is more important to lift many men out of the ditch than to spend my time making a few men Baptists.

"Second—Some of the older members of the church have for some time desired to leave the hall to return to their pews in the church building. Your board has three times expressed this desire to me. I would not consent to it. My heart is with the great multitude we have gathered and held through the last five years. To leave this sea of eager, uplifted faces, shadowed by doubts and hungry for truth, to return to the quiet and narrowness of your church building, would be to me the betrayal of a Divine trust.

"Third—I wish to have a perfectly free pulpit, in which to preach to their last logical conclusion those things which have become to me of supreme importance. Among them: (1) To insist upon the non-essentiality to true religion of all forms, ceremonies, rituals, places, paper creeds, and Church officialism, emphasizing as of first importance the freedom of the individual conscience and the individual Church. Here I would build squarely on all that is really fundamental in the faith of my future. (2) To restate in the language of modern life, grateful for all the light of science, philosophy, and criticism, the Gospel of Jesus Christ, in its beauty, joy, simplicity, and power, presenting old faiths in new lights in the efforts to rebuild the crumbling faith of the thousands who have deserted the churches, sick of the platitudes of dead traditions. (3) To proclaim the sacredness of the secular in that all Churches through which truth and beauty, life and love enter the soul of man are divine, and, therefore, that education, art, literature, science, and society, political and economic, are holy ground. (4) To proclaim this as the hour in which the Gospel of Jesus must have its social fulfillment if society be saved from anarchy; that the State is even now the outline of the Kingdom of God, being the only organ through which the people can act as one man in the pursuit of righteousness; that politics is religion in action; that political action is a sacrament; that political economy must be humanized, until men know that production is communion with God, and distribution a human fellowship; the brotherhood of man and the solidarity of the race facts, not fancies.

"I have preached these truths for five years. I wish now to lay aside my denominational baggage, that I may preach them with a whole heart. I have determined, therefore, to reorganize and establish our hall work upon a permanent basis. Even if the movement fail—and we are assured of at least 400 members at the start—its failure would be nothing more than the fate that has already befallen the average traditional church in New-York.

"Out of our 2,000,000 inhabitants there are not 50,000 men who regularly attend Protestant churches. But to my mind this decay of church officialism, in its hold on the people, is but the breaking up of the ice at the breath of the new life of the coming kingdom of God. Landmarks may disappear, but we will see in the Spring the bud and blossom of the divine in the great church outside the Church.

"To those of you who leave us I extend my regrets and kindliest wishes. The record of my pastorate of your church for five years speaks for itself. We have turned thousands from the hall who could not gain admission, made our influence felt in the community for righteousness, witnessed the confession of faith of over 1,000 people, received 415 new members, raised in our congregations $81,069, and, without a single rich member or friend to help, paid all your expenses, and given $20,000 to outside missions and benevolences."

Mr. Dixon, who is only thirty years old, was born in North Carolina, and is the son of a clergyman. He was elected a member of the Legislature of North Carolina before he was twenty years of age. He won five gold medals of merit at Wake Forest College, and afterward took a post-graduate course at the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore. He studied dramatic art and oratory in this city. He reads Greek, Latin, German, and French fluently. He was admitted to the bar several years ago, but believing it to be his duty to preach the Gospel became a minister. His first pastorates were at Raleigh and Boldsborough, N. C. Mr. Dixon came to New-York nearly seven years ago. In 1892 he preached a number of sermons denouncing Ingersoll. He recently defended Thomas C. Platt from the pulpit against the attacks of the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst. During the three Sundays Mr. Dixon was absent from Association Hall, when he was detained in Pennsylvania through the snowstorm last February, the receipts from the congregation fell off $300.

Alfred D. Clinch, clerk of the Board of Trustees of the Twenty-third Street Baptist Church, last night gave out the following statement, but declined to give the date of the board's action. It was evident from Mr. Clinch's manner that some chagrin was felt concerning Mr. Dixon's resignation:

"The Trustees of the Twenty-third Street Baptist Church have voted to exercise the option given by their lease and surrender Association Hall May 1, 1895. This action has been carefully considered, having been discussed a year ago, and was decided upon finally after frequent consultations, at several of which the pastor was present. The pastor and four of the Trustees were present when the action was taken. The vote of the board was unanimous. The pastor concurred with the board that this was the only action that could be consistently taken under its views of the situation and circumstances.

"Association Hall was leased by the church in the hope that the work of the church along all lines of denominational activity would be so enlarged that a successful appeal could be made to the denomination for a large building. It was, in fact, an effort toward denominational headquarters. The church was, however, disappointed in the results. While large congregations were secured, they were not principally composed of regular attendants, but of transient visitors, who would not by their contributions meet the increased expenses caused by the occupancy of Association Hall, and lately these contributions have been reduced to such an extent as to lead to a gradual increase of the indebtedness of the church without any prospect for a change for the better. In addition to this serious financial question all hope of securing a denominational building passed away fully a year ago. The board seriously considered then the giving up of the hall, but a majority voted for postponing action. The experience of the last year has brought the Trustees to a united conviction that the hall should be given up and the church return to its meeting house.

"While this discussion is based principally upon financial grounds, yet the board is free to say that the pastor has removed his residence to Virginia, and the board has been repeatedly informed by him that he could not, and would not, attempt pastoral work; that he was no longer in accord with the church to which he was called as pastor, or to any regular church; that he had for two years been meditating a change of denomination, and had finally determined upon establishing an undenominational church upon the field now occupied by the Twenty-third Street Baptist Church.

"The presentation of the pastor's resignation to-day was a surprise to the Board of Trustees as well as to the members of the church, because Mr. Dixon had agreed with the board that he would not present his resignation to the church before he submitted it to the board, and had consulted with it in reference to it."

Mr. Dixon announced that he would reply to "An Old-Fashioned Clergyman" next Sunday morning in Association Hall.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ CONCERT

An Immense Audience Hears Mme. Rosa Sucher, Ysaye, and Faultless Chorus Singing.

The German Liederkranz concert last evening called together an audience that filled every section of the Carnegie Music Hall. The programme was exceedingly interesting, and offered the soloists and choruses ample opportunity to display their achievements advantageously. Besides the Liederkranz Maennerchor, the woman's chorus of the society of over fifty voices participated. The soloists were Mme. Rosa Sucher and Herr Rudolph Oberhauser of the German opera company and M. Ysaye, the violinist, materially aided by the New-York Symphony Orchestra. Heinrich Zoellner conducted, and kept his instrumental and vocal forces well under control. The "Oberon" overture was the opening number. It was given effectively and with precision. The wood-wind showed weakness at times, but, as a whole, the overture was well played, the tempi being decidedly good throughout.

The Liederkranz can always be depended on to do effective work in male chorus singing, and last evening it sang with a uniform excellence seldom approached in the past. The two selections, "O, Bone Jesu," by Palestrina, and "Benedictus," by Volkmann, were rendered without accompaniment, and in both the intonation was flawless.

The woman's chorus gave the Mozart "Lullaby" so naïvely and fetchingly that a repetition was the only thing that could appease the vociferous auditors.

M. Ysaye was in unusually good form, and played with a verve and smoothness that seemed to betoken his determination to make this, his farewell appearance in New-York, the most memorable one of them all. The Vieuxtemps "Ballade and Polonaise" permitted him to display his velvety legato in the ballade and his dash and fire in the polonaise. Recall after recall was his reward, and in the introduction and rondo of Saint-Saëns's Concerto No. 2 he charmed his hearers by the brilliancy of the arpeggio and staccato work.

Frau Rosa Sucher sang the Liszt Mignon" air and "Liebesglück," by her husband. In both she gave evidence of a skillful training and good taste. Mme. Sucher and Herr Oberhauser also sang the solo numbers in Mr Zoellner's cantata, "The Battle of the Huns," effectively.

Heinrich Zoellner must be credited with superb work in both the words and music of his cantata, the choruses being of much virility throughout, while the 'instrumentation shows a thorough knowledge of orchestration. Occasionally there are suggestions of "Lohengrin" and "Tanghäuser" in the themes, but the cantata contained much that is original and extremely musicianly. The artistic success is largely due to the efficiency of Mr. Zoellner, and the Liederkranz has every reason to feel proud of its latest public appearance.

ADVICE FOR THE SENIORS OF BELLEVUE

Drs. Lusk and Smith Tell Them How Best They May Succeed.

The regular Sunday afternoon entertainment at the Students' Club, in Lexington Avenue, near Twenty-ninth Street, was devoted to the senior class of Bellevue Medical College yesterday afternoon. It was expected that Austin Abbott, LL. D., Dean of the New-York University Law School, would be present to address the students, but he was unable to attend. In his place Dr. A. Alexander Smith and Dr. William T. Lusk of the college spoke. Nearly all the seniors were present.

Dr. Lusk's address dealt with the students' future as physicians and the temptations that would assail them. He said: "When a doctor goes astray or betrays his trust, retribution comes speedily and surely; no matter what the temptation may be he must never yield. There is no place for a man who has forfeited his honor, except in politics. There, so far as I know, betrayal of confidence is a course for preferment."

Dr. Lusk dwelt upon the necessity of firmness in saying "No." Nothing but scorn, he said, fell to the lot of doctors who acted unprofessionally, and especially were they despised by their brother physicians. Continuing, he said:

"To practice medicine you must have a certain measure of self-respect. The moral side of the question is quite apart from the pecuniary. Help your brothers in the profession, but never help the man who throws another down. There are some men who believe that they can advance their own interests by injuring those of another. Every one must rise in the medical profession by his own merits and exertions; only by honorable conduct can you hold up your head among men."

Dr. Smith said: "If I said nothing more, I should raise my right hand and indorse every word Dr. Lusk has said. I say if you are starting in the medical profession with the sole idea of making money, you had much better get a few dollars, buy a convenient house with a liquor saloon under it, and attend to that. You will find that it will pay you a better per cent."

Among the students present were E. H. Wells, H. A. Bernstein, F. J. Backes, F. H. Magness, Ross K. Speer, J. M. Moore, H. L. Gray, S. G. Stark, M. Fernandez Nater, C. B. Ford, E. J. Kanavel, Gilbert M. Barrett, F. A. Bryant, E. D. Gallup, M. D. Morrison, Arthur B. Guerard, T. W. Bishop, John A. Anderson, Thomas T. Quinlan, George B. Wheeler, Paul F. Pyburn, Owen Taylor, and Max Gherster.

Mr. Beecher Gave It Up.

From The Louisville Western Recorder.

The North American Review, several years ago, engaged Dr. Shedd to write an article favoring the doctrine of the eternal punishment of the wicked, and also engaged Henry Ward Beecher to answer it. It was agreed that the proof sheets of Dr. Shedd's article should be sent to Mr. Beecher before they were published. They were accordingly sent to him while he was on a lecturing tour in the West. He read the article with care, and then telegraphed from Denver: "Cancel engagement. Shedd is too much for me. I half believe in eternal punishment now myself. Get somebody else." No one else could be gotten, and that article has remained unanswered.

Another Man's Best Picture of Booth.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

James Taylor, one of the managers of the Empire Theatre, bore a strong resemblance to Edwin Booth about twenty years ago. When traveling with the tragedian, he frequently appeared to clamorous crowds as Booth at railway stations and other public places, on Booth's urgent request, for the latter was of a most retiring disposition. The most remarkable thing of this kind was posing to a Chicago photographer as Booth in Hamlet, also at the tragedian's request, who said of the finished portrait: "This is the best picture of me ever taken."

Endless Hope.

New-York Letter to The Philadelphia Church Standard.

Traveling up town the other day, we passed a Universalist place of worship called by the strange name of "Church of the Eternal Hope." We know quite well what hope in the eternal is, but since we have always been taught that neither faith nor hope is eternal, since the one is to be lost in sight and the other is to end in fruition, we are at a loss to know what this new doctrine of "eternal hope" really is. Certainly it is a dreary prospect.

A Deacon's Observation.

From The Louisville Western Recorder.

The Bible says: "As we have therefore opportunity, let us do good unto all men, especially unto them who are of the household of faith." Deacon J. H. Weller says he knows people who act as if this passage read: "As we have therefore opportunity, let us get all we can out of all men, especially out of them who are of the household of faith, because we have the best chance at them."

Mental Endowment of the Negro.

From The Louisville Western Recorder.

Mr. C. R. Stetson calls attention to the fact that negro children are sharp, intelligent, and full of vivacity, but when they come to fourteen or sixteen years of age they become cloudy in intellect, lethargic, and indolent. The mental faculties do not broaden as in the white races. He insists the theory must be abandoned that the mental endowment of the negro is identical with that of the white races.

"I don't believe those Rogers Peet folks make any money on anything—or else they're lying. They sell short-trouser boys' clothes at cost, and everybody's rubbers at cost, and a three-dollar shoe for $2.50, and they advertise a lot, and there's that $3 derby — they can't make any money on that!"

Bless you! it's the stores that don't sell anything at cost, and don't advertise, and don't have a $3 derby, that don't make money.

It's all advertising, and advertising pays sometimes. *Money back if you want it* does always.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. Prince, Warren, 32d St.

IN A TRYING DILEMMA

Republicans of the Jersey House Dodging the Liquor Issue.

SUBSERVIENT TO CORPORATIONS

The Voorhees Judiciary Bill, Called a Reform Measure, Will Deprive Sixty-four Democrats of Places.

TRENTON, March 10.—Assemblyman Frederick Scrober, a Republican from Hudson County, threw a bomb into the Republican camp on Thursday that startled the party managers more than anything that has occurred this session. He said: "Gentlemen, whether you like it or not, the defeat of the Equal Taxation bill means a Democratic Governor next Fall." Bang! went Speaker Cross's gavel, and the rest of his little speech was drowned in the uproar.

Schrober felt better after he let off his pent up indignation, and the Republicans were mad enough to read him out of the party. Schrober and the rest of the Republican members from Hudson are pledged to the passage of several measures that were indorsed by the Republican State Convention, and these measures were cheap gas, cheap ferry fare, equal taxation, and the elevation of the Erie Railroad tracks.

Cheap gas was defeated by the committee, which made an adverse report. Cheap ferry fare is still being held in the balance, there being both a minority and a majority report to be considered some time during the coming week. The Erie track elevation hung fire in the committee so long, and the bills were so much juggled that the bills pending were abandoned, and Drake introduced a new elevated railroad bill, which will probably be lost in the fog, like those that preceded it. Equal taxation was reported adversely, and the adverse report sustained, and it was after the vote was announced that Assemblyman Schrober made his little speech with such telling effect.

This Legislature will go out of existence as being, from beginning to end, the creature of the corporation. The Republicans, of course, deny this, and are excusing themselves by declaring that the Hudson delegation is not sincere in its advocacy of the bills indorsed by the Republican County Convention, and that it is well satisfied with the way the bills are being cleared off, because it is getting other legislation that will be more advantageous to it.

It is very evident that the Republicans are going to play the rôle of the Artful Dodger on the Borough License bills. These measures are now pending in the Senate committee, and Senator Daly of Hudson tried to get them reported last week, but was unsuccessful. Senator Bradley, the Chairman of the Committee on Boroughs, promises to let them come out this week, but this is doubted, because the Republicans do not want the measures reported, and are bringing all kinds of pressure to bear upon Senator Bradley to keep them just where they are.

Bradley, for himself, is anxious to get them out, because he is committed to the prohibition and temperance element of the State to secure their passage. The Republican managers have threatened him with all sorts of things if he lets them go, because the Republicans want no record whatever on the liquor question. They are satisfied to let liquor matters be regulated by the communities themselves, without any State legislation on the subject.

While the Borough License bills that are pending are in themselves insignificant, they apply to quite a large number of small communities. The bills provide that licenses for boroughs shall not be granted by the court, but by the Borough Commissioners. This would secure local option to the boroughs if they chose to elect an anti-liquor ticket. There are eighty-six boroughs in the State that would be affected by these bills. The temperance people want them as an opening wedge leading to the general local-option act, while the Republicans, remembering that they went all to pieces ten years ago because of the enactment of a high-license and local-option law, are not willing to take any more chances with legislation of that character.

The Democrats, if they can, intend to put them on record as being in favor of or against the liquor interest of the State. The liquor dealers have several organizers at work, and have succeeded in securing organizations and branches all over the State, and never before were the liquor men so well organized as they are now, and they are prepared to take part in politics should the emergency demand it.

The most important thing accomplished yet this session is the passage of the Voorhees Judiciary bill. It is the same measure that was passed last year, but vetoed by the Governor. It abolishes the Lay Judges in all the county courts, legislates out of office all the Law Judges, and elects one Judge for each county, with the exception of third and fourth class counties, where there will be a Judge for every two counties.

The Republicans claim that the bill is in the interest of reform in the judiciary, but it dispenses with the services of sixty-four Democratic Judges, and it will enable the Republicans in a majority of the counties to elect Republican Judges, giving them control of the county judiciary, which means considerable, inasmuch as these Judges have the granting of licenses. Gov. Werts vetoed the bill, arguing that the judiciary of New-Jersey had a good reputation, because of its integrity and its dignity, and that the appointive system was the best, it having been tried and found to be successful, while the elective system would bring the judiciary directly into politics, and the county courts would be presided over by politicians.

The bill, of course, is to be passed this week over the Governor's veto. The new Judges will be elected at the November election and take their seats the first week in December.

The Legislature is billed to adjourn March 22. The work is to be rushed through, so that the bills can be placed in the Governor's hands, and if he chooses to veto any of them, they can be passed over the Governor's veto before adjournment.

The investigation into the State House extravagances will have no effect on adjournment, as the committee intends to go right on during the Summer.

SILKS FOR TO-DAY.

ON THE MAIN FLOOR:

Our first general exhibit for this season. We control many new and exclusive styles:

Creponine Imprimée; Taffeta Plissé (REGISTERED); **and Taffeta Glacé Damas, with Chené figures; these are all exceptionally effective and new.**

In popular Rayés, Quadrilles and Chenés for Waists, we have a beautiful collection at 75 cents per yard and upwards.

3000 yards of Black Imported Damasses at $1.00 per yard; remarkable value, desirable styles.

IN THE BASEMENT

A general Sale of Spring and Summer Silks, plain and printed fabrics.

Special lines of Silks for Waists and Skirt Lining.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

CARPETS.

RARE BARGAINS THIS WEEK.

Royal Wiltons and Wilton Velvets;

(the Best-Wearing Carpets made.)

New Spring Styles

at Very Moderate Prices.

NEW WEAVE INGRAINS.

Equal in effect to a Brussels; a number of pieces recently wet through bursting of water pipe will be closed out

At Prices to Insure Immediate Sale.

Sheppard Knapp & Co.,

Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

BILL TO GOVERN SHELL FISHING

Strongly Opposed by the Fishermen of Freeport and Jamaica.

FREEPORT, L. I., March 10.—The bill introduced in the Legislature by Senator Childs to govern the shell fish industry on Long Island does not meet with the indorsement of the oystermen in this section. Considerable opposition to the measure has also developed in Jamaica. The particular clause that exception is taken to is the one referring to the leasing of lands for the cultivation of shellfish. The bill prohibits the leasing of natural growth clam or oyster ponds for the purpose of cultivation, and states that planters shall not be given a license until affidavits of at least two persons submitted showing that the place wanted does not contain natural growth shellfish. Should the bill become a law this section alone, the planters claim, would ruin their business, as it would practically prohibit oyster planting in the town, as every bit of available planting ground in the four counties named in the act contain natural-growth shellfish. The officials of the town say that to make surveys and maps called for in the measure would cost $200,000 in the town of Hempstead alone. Their estimate of expense is based on the cost of the Government survey in Jamaica Bay.

The bill was framed on the recommendations of the Senate Game and Fish Committee, which spent all last Summer investigating the matter. It is said that the officials of the towns of Hempstead and Jamaica will endeavor to have the bill amended so that bay bottoms may be leased to the clammers for the cultivation of clams, and that the lands be leased at reduced rates, but that no clam ground shall be within one rod of a cultivated oyster bed. They also want the bill to give the Town Board the right to revoke any license or lease obtained through false pretenses, or in case of a failure to plant within four months from the time the lease is granted. It is expected that Senator Childs will fight against any changes being made in the bill.

WILL TRY TO SAVE THE POLICE FORCE

The Salvation Army Wants Peace Guardians to be Its Allies.

The Salvation Army has issued an appeal to policemen to join its ranks. The appeal, of which Mrs. Ballington Booth is the author, is printed in the last number of The War Cry.

Mrs. Booth believes that a new religious spirit must pervade the police force if it is to be permanently reformed. Several policemen, she says, have been persuaded to join the army.

The appeal, after thanking the policemen for their services to the Salvation Army, invites them to join in its work. "What a helpful force you could be to the Salvation Army," Mrs. Booth says, "if your hearts at the door were, in personal experience, one with us on the platform. Not only would the crowd have our invitation from the platform, but your good, earnest advice from the door as they pass out. You smile, undoubtedly, as you read this, but perhaps that day may yet come, for you don't know what the army may be up to yet. People are getting quite accustomed to new departures and fresh developments in our aggressive movement."

An order has been issued regarding the manner in which members of the Salvation Army shall treat policemen. Every policeman who is on guard at the halls of the army is to receive a free copy of the Army's newspaper, and efforts will be made to have the papers purchased for distribution at the station houses. The policemen are to be treated with marked courtesy.

Mrs. Booth, however, warns the members of the army that they are to do nothing in their efforts to convert the policemen doing guard duty at the army halls that might make the policemen appear ridiculous in the eyes of their comrades or the crowds who come out of curiosity to the meetings.

Tried to Spoil a Painting.

Some one attempted some days ago to throw a piece of brick through Bentley's painting "The Living Christ," on exhibition in a hall in West Twenty-third Street. The person who threw the piece of brick had evidently managed to get in behind the painting, which stands at some distance from the wall. It is supposed that he intended to throw the missile through the head of the figure. Fortunately, the brick struck below the face. The painting, however, was considerably damaged.

How Long a Flag Lasts.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

Mr. Eisenhower, who is charged with the duty of seeing that the Star-Spangled Banner waves over Independence Hall, says it takes six or eight flags a year, with a good deal of repairing thrown in, to keep "Old Glory" afloat from that eminence. On stormy days, a twenty-foot flag, costing $17, is flown. In light weather, a forty-foot flag, which costs $30, and on special occasions, a thirty-six-dollar fifty-foot flag, is run up.

O'Neill's.

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Ladies' Spring Jackets.

Short Jackets, natty shapes, black and colors, new sleeves,

4.98 upward.

Short Jackets in unfinished worsteds and Clay Diagonals, newest shapes,

7.98 upward.

Short Jackets in all-wool cheviots and worsteds, lined throughout with Satin Francais,

9.98 upward.

Ladies' Capes.

Short, Velvet, Silk, and Cloth Capes, latest French shapes,

7.98 upward.

Spring Millinery Now Open.

Elegant Assortment Imported Trimmed Bonnets and Hats,

showing the latest novelties in Shapes and Trimmings, together with a choice selection of

Exclusive Styles

from our own workrooms will be shown in our

Millinery Parlors

2d Floor,

TO-DAY.

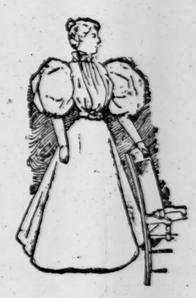
SILKS.

5,000 yards

Fancy Taffetas,

59c.

Large variety Stripes and Figures.



Ladies' Silk Waists.

India Silk Waists in Black and Colors, Full Front, Plaited or Gathered Back,

2.98 upward.

Taffeta Silk Waists, Fancy Stripes and Figures, Blouse Effect, Extreme Sleeves,

3.98 upward.

Fancy Evening Waists in Novelty Silks, trimmed with Velvet, Chiffon or Laces, novel styles,

8.75 upward.

Separate Skirts in Cheviot, Serge, Moires, and Taffetas

AT LOW PRICES.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—Thirteen small boys, ranging in age from six to fourteen years, were charged before Police Justice Burke, in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, with throwing stones at other boys. The police said there were rival gangs and that the boys arrested were the worst in the neighborhood. Justice Burke detained the prisoners for three hours, and then discharged them with a reprimand.

—Mary Hartnett, an inmate of the almshouse on Blackwell's Island, was struck by a Third Avenue cable car yesterday morning at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, and received injuries that caused her death a few hours afterward.

—The police yesterday made 152 excise arrests. The Twenty-seventh was the banner precinct, with 15 arrests.

Brooklyn.

—Herbert L. Bridgman, the publisher of The Standard-Union, entertained Frederic Villlers, the artist war correspondent, at the Hamilton Club, Saturday night. Among the guests were Admiral Braine, James McKeen, William Berri, Murat Halsted, Harry C. Du Val, and Gen. Norman S. Dike.

—The Excelsior Club will hold its annual election to-night. The ticket is as follows: President—George W. Chauncey; Vice President—Harry C. Du Val; Recording Secretary—Frederick S. Little; Corresponding Secretary—Robert S. Read; Treasurer—Mr. Garrison; Directors—W. H. Clapp, R. E. Dixon, Joseph Seely, and Joseph Walker.

—A man about thirty years old called at 93 Sands Street Saturday night and asked Mrs. Mary Norton, the landlady, for a furnished room. She said she had none to rent. The stranger drew a revolver, fired one shot, and ran away. The police are investigating the case. Mrs. Norton was not struck by the bullet.

—David Aitken, seventy-six years old, of 222 Adam Street, was stricken with paralysis Saturday. He was at one time prominent in politics, and many years ago was an Assemblyman from Kings County.

—The Montauk Club will give its Depew dinner Saturday evening, April 20. Next Saturday the Melville dinner will take place, and Commander Melville will tell what he knows about the arctic region.

—A sneak thief entered St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, on St. James Place, near Lafayette Avenue, Saturday night, broke open one of the contribution boxes, and stole $3.

—The Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge will meet this afternoon.

Long Island.

—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Long Island has organized a stock company for the purpose of putting up a women's building at the Point o' Woods, Chautauque, off Patchogue. The structure is to be three stories high. The first floor will be fitted up for lecture rooms, and the upper floors into sleeping apartments. The project is under the management of Mrs. George Stackpole of Riverhead.

—Henry Schnackenberg of Mill Hill, Glen Cove, is under arrest at Oyster Bay charged with committing a number of robberies in that place and vicinity. When constables searched the man's home they found a quantity of plunder, including a number of mechanics' tools recently stolen from Bayville.

—Representatives of the twenty-two councils of the Royal Arcanum on Long Island will be entertained in the Jamaica Town Hall, on next Thursday night by the council in that place. Many of the Supreme and Grand officers of the order in the State have signified their intention to be present.

—The Greenlawn Presbyterian Sunday school has elected the following officers: Superintendent—Arthur O. Baylis; Assistant Superintendent and Treasurer—Miss Addie Conklin; Secretary—Charles Sammis; Librarians—Mark Wightman and Charles Gales.

—The congregation of the Whitestone Presbyterian Church will hold a meeting Wednesday for the purpose of electing two Elders, one for a full term of three years and the other to fill an unexpired term.

—The Whitestone public school has adopted a badge to be worn by the pupils. The badge will be in the form of an open book, and will have on it the initials "W. H. S."

—The Home Rule Party of Northport, which controls the local Village Government, will hold a primary to-morrow night to name candidates for all the village offices.

—The Women's Foreign Missionary Society connected with the St. James's Methodist Church at Lynnbrook will hold its annual meeting to-day.

—The Rev. Charles S. Daniels of Union Hill, N. J., has been called to the pastorate of the Jamaica Baptist Church.

The Righteous Man's Work.

From The Louisville Western Recorder.

Miss Guinness describes a missionary as "God's man, in God's place, doing God's work, in God's way, and for God's glory." But why is not this applicable to every Christian?

LEAVING ONE CHURCH TO TAKE ANOTHER

Italian Catholics to Move into the Home of Colored Methodists.

Three important changes in churches in this city are announced. The Church of St. Benedict the Moor, at Bleecker and Downing Streets, which was the first African Catholic church established in this city, is to be abandoned, and at the same time the First African Methodist Episcopal Church, in Sullivan Street, near West Third Street, is to be converted into a Catholic church for Italians.

The Church of St. Benedict the Moor is to be vacated because there are not enough colored Catholics in that section of the city to support it, and the Methodist Church in Sullivan Street is to be turned over to Catholics for a similar reason. The Rev. John E. Burke, pastor of the former church, will devote himself to missionary labors.

The Sullivan Street church, which has been leased to the St. Raphael Italian Benevolent Society, will be in charge of the Rev. Father Pietro, who has the privilege of buying the property within five years. Two buildings adjoining the church have been leased. One will be used as a rectory, the other as headquarters for the Benevolent Society. The future of the colored Methodists in the neighborhood has not been determined. Father Pietro will make an effort to convert many of them to the Catholic faith.

DRESS GOODS FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.

In consequence of the rush in wholesale trade, during the last week, we have secured exclusively for the Retail, 40 cases of the new Crimped Crepon, to meet the immense popular demand.

These and about 6,000 yards of new mixtures, at 75 cents to $1.25 per yard, will be placed on sale, To-day, March 11th.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

On the Umbria from Liverpool.

A.——L. E. Arado.——B.——M. Barrios, F. Von Baur, William Bear, Jr., C. R. Belden, S. T. Bethune, J. W. A. Black, Mrs. E. J. Bogart, Thomas Le Boutillier, Mr. Brunt, Mme. Bureau.——C.——J. C. Campbell, Miss P. Violet Campbell, S. G. Carpenter, Mrs. L. M. Coffil, G. E. Coward, W. Cumming, Sir Bache Cunard, Sydney W. Curtis.——D.——Robert N. Dalzell, G. Drummond, Mrs. Drummond, Master Drummond.——F.——Mrs. M. H. Frost.——G.——Mrs. Margaret Gately, John Gittens, Miss Goddard, J. F. Gordon.——H.——George L. Hall, J. W. Harding, Oscar Harris, Miss M. E. Harris, F. Hebert, H. C. Howells, Jr., A. T. Hunter, H. Hutchinson, ——I.——C. H. Ingham.——J.——Frank Jeanne, Mrs. A. M. Johnston.——K.——Mr. Kahler, Hermann Keck, Max von Keller, Mrs. von Keller, J. F. Kingsmill.——L.——Charles W. Lomax, A. D. E. Lynam.——M.——L. O. N. Macpherson, Miss L. Martin, Paul C. Mey, Miss M. W. McCurdy, R. McRae.——N.——J. L. Napier, J. O. Nicholson.——P.——C. L. Paine, C. M. Palmer, Henry M. Peyser, A de Pinna, Mr. Popp, Mrs. Popp.——R.——A. Randolph, Mr. Redmond, Mrs. Rennie, John Rennie, B. Rorison, W. A. Ross.——S.——Miss Minnie Sadler, Mrs. C. F. Sedgwick, W. P. Shattuck, Dr. J. Wilson Shiels, A. E. Simonsen, Claude Stanhope.——T.——Ernest Tanner, A. L. Taveau, J. O. Thorn, Mrs. Thorn, W. J. Tod, Mrs. Tod, W. A. Todd, Mrs. J. B. Toohy, Miss Kathryn M. Toohy, Edwin A. Tracy.——U.——George H. Urwiler.——V.——J. C. Kemp Van Ee.——W.——Arthur Walker, H. C. Ward, Dr. Wassermann, Mrs. Wassermann, Miss Raymonde Wassermann, Miss Suzanne Wassermann, J. W. Whittaker, Albert Will, James Wilson, G. H. Winslow, Mr. Wolfendale, Mrs. Wolfendale, Miss Mabel Wolfendale, Miss Rebecca Wright.——Y.——H. Young.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			P. M.
Sun rises...6:18	Sun sets...6:02	Moon rises...7:00	

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	7:30	7:58	1:17	1:42
Governors Island	7:54	8:25	1:50	2:17
Hell Gate	9:47	10:18	3:18	3:45

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) MARCH 11.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, MARCH 12.

Havel, Bremen	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13.

Alvena, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Berlin, Southampton	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Belgenland, Antwerp	5:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Grangense, Barbados	.....	.....
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 P. M.
Yumuri, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) March 11.—Angerton, Gibraltar, Feb. 22; Berlin, Southampton, March 2; Laleham, Gibraltar, Feb. 20; La Normandie, Havre, March 3; Manitoba, London, Feb. 28; Ontario, London, Feb. 23; Persia, Havre, Feb. 22; Runic, Liverpool, March 1; Viola, Gibraltar, Feb. 19.

TUESDAY, March 12.—Allianca, Colon, March 4; Ailsa, Port Limon, March 4; Rhynland, Antwerp, March 2; State of Nebraska, Glasgow, March 1; Spain, London, Feb. 24.

WEDNESDAY, March 13.—Seneca, Havana, March 9; Weimar, Bremen, March 3.

Arrived—New-York, Sunday, March 10.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Dutton, Liverpool March 2, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:14 P. M.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS Croma, (Br.,) Lord, Leith Feb. 17, with mdse. to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

SS Laurada, Hughes, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

Trinidad, (Br.,) Fraser, Bermuda March 8, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Guyandotte, Walker, West Point, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Roanoke, Boaz, Norfolk and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Herschel, (Br.,) Byrne, Santos, &c., Feb. 6, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M. 9th.

SS Ardanmhor, (Br.,) Davey, Cardenas, &c., March 2, with mdse. to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS Croatan, Hansen, Wilmington, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Ship Kistna, (of Liverpool,) Smith, Manila 130 ds, with hemp to C. Buys & Co.—vessel to C. P. Sumner.

Ship Emily Reed, Simmons, Manila 178 ds, with hemp to C. Buys & Co.—vessel to Yates & Porterfield.

Ship St. Mirren, (

Monday
March 11-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

NOT CHILDHOOD'S SPHERE

Felix Adler Condemns Public School Drill and Juvenile Reporting.

"DRILL BILL A SERIOUS MISTAKE"

Lecture on the Rights of Children—Boy Soldiering Would Engender Vanity—Short-frock Journalism Pernicious.

Prof. Felix Adler lectured yesterday morning at Carnegie Music Hall, under the auspices of the Society for Ethical Culture. His subject was "The Rights of Children."

"Rights and duties," Prof. Adler said, "are obverse and reverse sides of the same medal. The rights of children begin before they are born. Certain fundamentals of these rights it is impossible to insist on. Every child has the right to be well born. The infant soul should be housed in a body free from the poison of hereditary disease.

"The duty of providing for this is at present imposed mainly upon one-half of the human race. The shameful other half does not yet realize its obligation in this respect. Other fundamental rights of the young are the rights to sustenance, to education, to protection against cruelty, and the like.

"The status of children in the past was different to what it is now. The Roman father had the right of inflicting death upon his children, of scourging them mercilessly, of forcing sons and daughters into an unwelcome marriage, of compelling divorce, of appropriating their earnings, of selling them into slavery. It has been noticed that within the last century the child has attained to an entirely new place in literature.

"Literary child portraiture is a recent art, of which Wordsworth, Dickens, Victor Hugo, Hawthorne, and others are masters. Children's forms are indeed not missing in the world's best literature. Their faces shine upon us from the pages of Homer. Their figures in the Greek plays glide across the mighty stage, and lend a deeper tinge to the tragedy of plot.

"Youths, maidens, and children appear in the story of the Old Testament, but, as has justly been remarked, children in literature of the past always appear as members of groups, as a foil and accompaniment to the life of its elders. It does not lead any independent existence. It is not recognized as an independent being.

"The change that has taken place in recent literature is significant of a change that has taken place in general opinion, and this change is due to two causes. The one, the increased sympathy with suffering which is characteristic of our age, and which has led gifted writers to enter into the sorrows of children and to describe them.

"The other, the democratic doctrine of equality, which was applied first to men, then to women, and lastly to children. Children, too, as human beings are supposed to be the equals of all other human beings. But this doctrine of equality has been falsely understood. It has been assumed to mean not equality in certain rights, but equality in everything, and this misconception has led to the greatest errors and abuses. Let me mention two illustrations:

"There is at present a bill pending in the Legislature to convert the children of the public schools into a kind of mimic National Guard. The argument is that military service promotes patriotism among adults. Hence it is inferred that military drill will have the same effect on children.

"But is this expectation likely to be realized? Children are fond of wearing showy uniforms, of marching in procession to the sound of fife and drum, and of being addressed by the titles of Colonel, Major, &c. Their vanity is flattered in this way; their sense of importance heightened.

"The military service of adults is calculated to engender patriotic feelings, because of the burdens and sacrifices which such service demands, but this capital element is wholly wanting in the case of children. Moreover, the introduction of military exercises is likely to heighten the false drama which attaches to the idea of war in children's minds, and which so dazzles them that they do not see the horrors, cruelties, and inhumanities which real war brings in its train.

"There are, indeed, other arguments on the strength of which the measure is advocated. It is said that military drill is an excellent form of gymnastic exercise, but by forming all pupils into companies, class distinctions are weakened, and that while making promotions depends partly on excellence in studies, a new incentive is furnished toward diligence and application.

"But in a good school such incentives are not needed. Study could be made and should be made attractive on its own account. Yes, such extraneous stimuli are harmful rather than beneficial, because they tend to fasten the attention of pupils on the rewards of study instead of engaging their interests in the studies themselves.

"The argument in question is due to the old fallacy which educators are now doing their best to combat, that knowledge is a bitter medicine which must be sweetened to be swallowed, instead of wholesome food which is congenial to the nature of the child.

"Weakening of class distinctions—this too, is accomplished in a good school through the effect of the manliness or womanliness of the teachers, and especially by recognizing merit, wherever it occurs, irrespective of the wealth or poverty of the pupils.

"Finally, it is true that military drill is a valuable gymnastic exercise, but it by no means covers the whole field of physical culture, and by giving too much prominence to one set of exercises there is the greatest danger that other forms of physical culture will be neglected. Even the German Government, which is swayed by military considerations as much as any other, does not go so far as this bill would have to go. It does not attempt to make soldiers of children of twelve or thirteen, but is willing to wait until they reach man's estate. I cannot but regard this bill but as a serious mistake, and would earnestly protest against the views which it embodies.

"Another illustration of the growing tendency to treat children as if they were adults is seen in an attempt on the part of a leading newspaper of the West to enroll children as reporters. On Jan. 9 this newspaper offered three prizes of $5, $3, and $2 each, daily, to the children of the public schools of Chicago for the best communication that might be sent in. The kind of items required may be seen from the following quotation:

"'Some of the things that children would be liable to know about are burglaries, which the police often try to keep quiet; the peculiar adventures of small boys and pet animals, elopements, sporting events, such as match games between schools. If, for instance, you write of an accident or elopement, the names of persons concerned, and their addresses, must be given in full, so that the story may be verified easily.'

"Is it conceivable that a newspaper in good standing should make itself responsible for such a scheme as this, and that the school authorities of Chicago should have authorized it until the public outcry that was raised induced them to withdraw their sanction?

"We have been carried too far by the wave of reaction against the old views of the status of childhood. Children should neither be unduly suppressed as in former times, nor yet should they be treated as if they were already the equals of their elders. The lack of respect for the aged, which is so unfortunately characteristic of children in certain portions of our population, is a direct outgrowth of this view. The children's balls, in which little beings, who are not yet well along in their teens, are taught to ape the speech, the manners, and often the extravagant luxuries of their elders, are another sign of the same most mischievous tendency. The true attitude to take toward the young is to regard them as inferiors, whom it is our duty and privilege gradually to raise to equality.

"We stand to them in the same relation as regents do to young princes. We act in their name, we subject them to our rule, but all with a view to fitting them to exercise in a noble and becoming way, the independent rights of sovereignty."

TALKING FOR GREATER ORANGE

No Public Discussion, but Sunday Does Not Prevent Private Agitation of the Consolidation.

ORANGE, N. J., March 10.—There were no public discussions here to-day over the proposed consolidation of the Oranges, but the fact that it was Sunday does not prove that this vital question was not debated in private families, about the dinner table and elsewhere. In fact, it has been said that it is with difficulty that the clergymen of the Oranges have thus far refrained from talking about the Greater Orange from their pulpits. At all events the people read about consolidation, both local and metropolitan, if they did not talk it, and copies of The New-York Times were eagerly perused for the latest views and developments of the subject.

The consolidationists are now planning not to conduct their long but vigorous siege against the established order of things, until next Fall, but they want the agitation kept up just the same, and each member of the Executive Committee of the new consolidation organization is preparing an essay on the subject, in which his individual views are set forth. These it is proposed to combine into one large manifesto, to be published by the organization.

The members of this Executive Committee are Jephtha H. Baldwin of West Orange, President; Dr. J. M. W. Kitchen of East Orange, Secretary; Louis D. Gallison, Edward L. Kellogg, Frederick W. Kelsey, Joseph W. Stover, and Frank W. Coolbaugh. The communications on the subject published from day to day in The New-York Times are read with much interest, and there are a number of public-spirited citizens now at work preparing their contributions on the subject.

For I vote for a Greater Orange.

Signed .....

Address .....

.....

Fill out one of these blanks and mail to The New-York Times, New-York.

Against I vote against a Greater Orange.

Signed .....

Address .....

.....

CONSOLIDATION OF THE GOVERNMENTS

Made Necessary by the Incorporation of Flatlands by Brooklyn.

Mayor Schieren has requested Corporation Counsel McDonald to prepare a bill for the consolidation of the City and County Governments, in order that there may not be a dual Government in 1896. Jan. 1 next the town of Flatlands will become part of Brooklyn.

The bill, it is said, will not meet with the approval of the Republican politicians, who believe that next Fall they will be able to elect a Supervisor at Large, a County Auditor, Coroners, and a number of Supervisors.

Hubert G. Taylor, who was last Fall elected County Treasurer, will not take office until Aug. 1, and if Mayor Schieren's bill becomes a law he would be legislated out of office the following January.

Not a Political Contest.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I desire to correct the misleading dispatch sent from this city on the night of the charter election. The contest was in no sense political, the license question controlling the result. Mr. Todd, the new Mayor, was nominated by the Republicans and received 476 majority over Morton's vote in November, and was in a minority of the full vote of 159. Two Democratic and two Republican Aldermen were elected, instead of one Democrat and three Republicans, and the Republican majority on the Aldermanic vote is 65. This city, the dispatch said, is "normally Democratic by 300," which, unexplained, would indicate a change of nearly 800 relative votes. The City of Ithaca gave a Republican majority in 1893, both at the Spring and Fall elections, and the same in 1894, in the latter year choosing three of the four Supervisors at the charter election, and giving Morton in November nearly 500 majority.

JUSTICE.

Ithaca, N. Y., March 8, 1895.

RELIGION IN COLLEGES

Compulsory Chapel Is Again Being Discussed at Yale.

THE SERVICES ARE NOW LIFELESS

Students Are to Present a Burlesque on Napoleon—The Corinthian Yacht Club—Medallion of W. W. Phelps.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 10.—Yale University is again discussing the question of compulsory chapel. The college papers contain many communications on the subject, both for and against compulsion in this department of university life. The Yale News, in commenting on the issue, says:

"We firmly believe in the idea of compulsory prayers, but in the carrying out of this idea, both by Faculty and students, in a more spirited way. Let us notice, then, how compulsory chapel can meet its opponents. First, as regards the unattractive lifelessness of the service. For this the Faculty is almost entirely to blame. Although outside preachers are generally acceptable, an occasional sermon by some extremely good but fossilized theological professor is exasperating.

"Men should be chosen only for their ability to appeal to and interest young men, and no man of little power should be called from some small Connecticut town, for fear that no invitation to come here would offend him in his old age. The fault lies not only in the preaching, but in the conducting of the service—the prayers and reading being often inaudible to half the college. The singing, too, should be improved. We believe the attractiveness of the service could be trebled if a few undergraduates could be chosen to co-operate with the Faculty Committee on Battell Chapel. Their suggestions, coming right from the student body, would be most helpful.

"Second, why should we object to spending twenty minutes in chapel every day, when we put in at least six hours in developing our minds and an hour or two in exercise? Then, too, this small amount of time exacted from us accomplishes much for the democracy of Yale and for her reputation abroad.

"Let the Faculty awake to the necessity of improving the service. Let the student body show in the meantime that if it cannot always be attentive it can at least be respectful. No man has a right to contribute his share toward making the service an empty form by careless conversation within or without the building."

The third annual joint play of the two junior societies, Psi Upsilon and Delta Kappa Upsilon, which will be presented in the Hyperion Theatre during the latter part of the Spring term, is attracting the attention of the college. It will be entitled "Mr. Bonaparte," and will be a burlesque on Napoleon I. in his Russian campaign. The regular rehearsals will begin the coming week.

It is quite probable that the Faculty will agree to let the students have two performances of the piece. Heretofore the Faculty has only allowed one of these performances each year. One presentation hardly covers expenses. A second production of the play, in the opinion of the supporters of the two productions, will result in a handsome profit, which will be divided between the university treasury and the building funds of the two societies, or be used to establish a new lecture course.

The following will take part in the burlesque: Hooker, Butterworth, Lee, Cooper, Tayler, H. W. Harris, and Driggs, '95; Lackland, Sage, Eagle, and Curtiss, '96. A specialty will be presented by H. W. Sage, '95; F. J. Harris, '95, and W. F. Carter, '95.

The following will make up the chorus: From D. K. E.—Galacar, Tyler, Adee, Beard, Buckner, H. Hyde, McKee, Phelps, Peet, Shepley, Witherspoon, '95; Taller, Vaill, S. Thorne, S. B. Thorne, Brown, Sheldon, Longacre, Weyerhaeuser, Colgate, Hoeninghaus, Kinney, Bingham, Mackey, McKee, Shoemaker, Stewart, Hughes, '96; from Psi U.—Hatcheller, Beadleston, Corning, Chamberlain, Nolan, Phelps, Richards, Schermerhorn, Eakin, Hamilton, Harrison, Hone, Hinkey, Bryant, Gavin, L. Lowndes, R. T. Lowndes, Lyman, Miller, '95; Gray, Britain, Yeaman, Cross, Fisher, Ives, Benedict, Bond, De Sibour, Paxton, Ford, Lee, Pardee, Kip, Miller, Day, W. Cross, Knapp.

The following from the academic department are candidates for the Thacher Prizes, and for the most part for the Yale-Princeton debate: From '95—Bryant, Buttrick, C. Clarke, Clough, Elliot, Ferris, Gleason, Hewlett, Hubby, James, Lukens, J. Peck, Peterson, S. Tyler, Walworth; from '96—Boyer, Buck, Chaplain, Coleman, E. Collins, Hedges, Moré, Morgan, Porter, Baldwin, Wadhams, C. Wells, Woodruff; from '97—Barnard, J. Ewell, Kirchell, Lynch; from '98—Bingham, O. Clark, Gallaudet, Hanford, Holme, L. Johnson, Julian, Levy, Lord, McCarthy, McQuaid, Mitchell, F. Richardson, G. Ripley, Valle, Werner.

The subject for debate in both competitions will be: "Resolved, That the income-tax law of 1894 was, under the circumstances, a justifiable one." The question of constitutionality will not be discussed. The judges will consist of three members of the Faculty, probably, and the debates will take place between March 15 and 25. The awards and selection will be based entirely on extemporaneous work.

The annual Glee Club concert in New-York for the benefit of the university crew will be given in Carnegie Hall Friday evening, April 26. The committee of alumni having the matter in charge is as follows: Henry E. Howland, '54; J. Frederick Kernochan, '63; George A. Adee, '67; Buchanan Winthrop, '62; Arthur M. Dodge, '74; Otto T. Bannard, '76; W. W. Skiddy, '65, S.; H. Holbrook Curtis, Oliver G. Jennings, '87; A. Henry Mosle, '89; L. F. H. Betts, '91; J. G. Phelps Stokes, '92, S.; G. B. Hoppin, '91; J. Sanford Barnes, Jr., '93. Mr. Barnes, Secretary of the committee, is now allotting boxes and seats to the alumni, and all those desiring any may obtain them by addressing him at 32 Nassau Street, Room 811. The first tier boxes are $20 each, second tier $15, and orchestra chairs $2.

At the annual meeting of the Yale Corinthian Yacht Club these officers were elected: Commodore—H. W. Harris, '95; Vice Commodore—F. M. Hoyt, '95, S.; Rear Commodore, A. De W. Cochrane, '96, S.; Secretary and Treasurer—G. Z. Gray, '96; Governing Board—J. E. Goetchius, Jr., 95, S.; F. W. Drury, Jr., '95, S.; S. D. Babcock, Jr., '97; J. D. Sawyer, '96; A. B. Hughes, '95. The club has a house at Morris Cove, in the New-Haven Harbor, and it will be occupied this year. With the election of officers the club begins its third year under the present organization of March 15, 1893, the old club organized in 1881 having at that time become nearly extinct.

The membership is about 200, and last year sailed a fleet of twenty-nine boats—five schooners, twenty sloops, and four catboats—and one steamer also carried the club flag. The first annual regatta between Yale and Harvard was sailed in New-London Harbor last June, and was won by Yale. The prize was a two-hundred-dollar cup, offered by the New-London Board of Trade, individual cups being also given to the winners in each class. Just as soon as the weather will permit, the Yale yachtsmen will begin to cruise around the waters in this vicinity. Their clubhouse is conveniently situated.

It is announced that Psi Upsilon, D. K. E., and Alpha Delta Phi will in all probability stand hereafter on the same basis as junior societies. The changes will, it is expected, go into effect with the election of members from the class of '97. This change will bring Alpha Delta Phi formally into line with the academic class society system.

The prizes offered by the '95 Courant Board have been awarded as follows: First prize, $30, for the best prose article, H. S. Johnston, '96, of New-York; second prize, $20, N. L. Barnes, '97, S., of Chicago; first prize, $15, for best poetry, W. D. Makepeace, '97, of Springfield, Mass.; second prize, $10, Lewis L. Brastow, '96, of this city.

The Yale Law School commencement exercises will be held June 24 and the address will be delivered by H. B. Brown, '56, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

A large medallion of the late W. W. Phelps has been completed and will be presented to the university, to be placed in the Phelps Memorial Building. The designs for the Phelps Memorial Gateway, to be built between Welch and Lawrance Halls, have been completed. The building will be of Gothic architecture, and will cost about $100,000. The material will be pressed red-faced brick, with sandstone and terra-cotta trimmings. The work will be begun early in the Spring.

PRINCETON'S ATHLETIC TEAMS.

A New Departure in the Method of Electing Officers Decided On.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 10.—At a mass meeting of the college in the old chapel Wednesday, a new departure in the method of electing officers for the Athletic Associations was adopted. Under the old system, abuses had sprung up, which rendered a reform imperative. The election of officers of the various associations had degenerated into a struggle for pre-eminence between the various social clubs, and electioneering was carried on many days before the elections took place. Under the new system, it is hoped that these objectionable features will disappear.

Briefly, the plan is that the Executive Committee, which is made up of the Captains and officers of the various athletic associations, shall nominate five men for the position to be filled, the names of the men so nominated to appear in The Daily Princetonian at least three days previous to the date of election. It is thought that by this plan men will be elected to the offices on merit, rather than on personal popularity or friendship, as has often been the case in the past. In accordance with this plan, the Executive Committee has nominated the following men from the sophomore class for the office of Assistant Manager of the Football Association: Walter Haskell Andrus, Pennsylvania; Augustine Minshall Hupper, Maryland; Theodore Fairbank Reynolds, New-Jersey; Percy Herbert Williams, New-York, and Wayne MacVeigh Wilson, Pennsylvania.

At the same mass meeting the university gymnastic team was granted the right to wear its monogram in the college colors.

One of the most pleasant and profitable occasions of the season was the second lecture in the Spencer Trask course, founded by Mr. Spencer Trask of New-York City. This lecture was given before the students of the university on Wednesday evening by Gen. John B. Gordon, United States Senator from Georgia. The speaker was introduced by President Patton, and received an enthusiastic reception from one of the largest audiences that ever listened to a lecturer in Princeton. Gen. Gordon spoke on the subject, "The Last Days of the Confederacy." His lecture was interspersed with frequent anecdotes, intensely interesting, and at times exceedingly humorous. He mentioned such from either side which are most worthy of notice with the greatest impartiality. His high regard for Northern valor was always in evidence, showing that he has risen above partisanship and recognizes whatever is good on both sides. The students speak in highest praise of Gen. Gordon's lecture.

The McCosh Memorial Bulletin made its appearance during the past week. It contains as a frontispiece a likeness of Dr. McCosh. The entire book is devoted to his life and works, taking up the many aspects of his character both as a teacher and a philosopher. The first contribution is a poem by Mr. Robert Bridges of the class of '79 of New-York City, under the title "James McCosh, 1811-1894." President Paton follows with an article on Dr. McCosh as a teacher of philosophy. Prof. Andrew F. West contributes a biographical sketch, giving in brief outline Dr. McCosh's life and career as a teacher. An account of the funeral exercises is given by Prof. Libbey, including the addresses of Dean Murray and Dr. Van Dyke of New-York. The resolutions of the Faculty on the death of Dr. McCosh are included, and the book closes with a complete bibliography of his published works, comprising a list of nearly 150 books. This list does not include the works which Dr. McCosh had in process of completion at the time of his death.

The following officers have been elected by the Sociological Institute of the Theological Seminary: President—Dr. George T. Purves; Vice Presidents—L. Davis, G. Dugan, E. W. Hermann, A. H. Barr; Secretary and Treasurer—C. E. Guebler. At the same meeting twenty-six new members were elected into the club, and a paper read by Prof. George S. Patton on "A Review of Kidd's Social Evolution."

Prof. W. B. Scott of the geological department will send another expedition to the West the present season, under charge of Prof. Hatcher, who conducted the expedition last season. The start will be made from Princeton about June 20, and the destination will be the Wind River region, in Wyoming. The expedition will return about the 1st of August. Prof. Hatcher is now in that part of the country which the trip will cover. The following men will be taken on the trip: J. W. Garrett, '95; H. W. Garrett, '95; R. L. Loughran, '95; Walter Moses, '95; E. R. Otheman, '95; L. B. Davis, '96; A. L. P. Dennis, '96; R. F. Little, Jr., '96; A. G. Milbank, '96; J. H. Sheide, '96, and A. A. Brownlee, senior.

The students from the New-England States have formed a sectional club for active work among the preparatory schools of New-England. A constitution has been adopted and officers elected as follows: President—L. C. Woodruff, '95; Vice President—E. S. Worcester, '96; Secretary—A. De Forest, '95; Treasurer—D. R. Yarrow, '96; Executive Committee—H. D. Carpenter, '95; L. R. Yarrow, '96; H. F. Stockwell, '97, Cowes, '98, and the President.

The following men have been selected to constitute the honor course in the academic sophomore class: Elliott, Frame, Keener, McLaughlin, B. Miller, Norris, Patterson, Pierson, Shearer, and Wilson.

Henry A. McNulty of Orange, N. J., won the senior essay contest in Whig Hall for 1895.

The date of the senior dance has been finally decided upon as April 26. The programme will contain twenty-four dances, exclusive of the extras, which will be placed at the end of the programme, thereby obviating many objectionable features which have been noticed heretofore. T. H. Pierson and H. H. Brady have been elected to the committee to fill vacancies caused by the resignation of John H. Thosber and R. Teal.

S. M. Palmer, '97, and Sidney Taylor, '97, have been elected to the Bric-à-Brac Board as the two remaining artists.

Robert Kelley Prentice of New-York, Secretary of the Princeton Club of New-York, has announced that the regular March meeting of the club will be held at the Hotel Brunswick on Thursday evening, March 14, at 8:30 o'clock. Prof. H. B. Fine will speak on Princeton topics, and the University Glee and Instrumental Clubs will be present. As the supper will be served at small tables, the members of the club are requested to notify the secretary of their intention to be present. Any who have received degrees from or have been students at Princeton, who may desire to join the club may send their applications to the Secretary or to any member of the Executive Committee.

A FINE DEBATE AT HARVARD.

Won by the Union—Money for Radcliffe—The Rifles—New Play.

CAMBRIDGE, March 10.—On Friday evening the rival debating societies of Harvard met for the first time in joint debate, and the victory was won by the Harvard Union, the older organization. There was a large audience, including a delegation from Radcliffe College.

The question was, "Resolved, That the present method of electing United States Senators is preferable to election by popular vote." The Harvard Union had the affirmative and the Wendell Phillips Club the negative.

The debate was opened by H. A. Bull and J. P. Hall for the Harvard Union and F. D. Pollak and W. S. Youngman for the Wendell Phillips Club. Then followed alternate five-minute speeches; Dodge, Ringwalt, Duniway, E. H. Warren, and J. P. Warren for the affirmative, and Apsey, Buckminster, Hutton, Steward, and Stone for the negative. No less than seven of the speakers had taken part in the Harvard-Yale debates, so the debate was of a high standard of excellence.

Hall carried off the honors among the principal disputants, and E. H. Warren, Duniway, Hutton, and Steward among the five-minute speakers. The judges were Mayor Bancroft, E. L. Conant, '84, and George P. Baker, '87.

Beerbohm Tree has accepted an invitation to address the Harvard students during his stay in Boston. The address will be given in Sanders Theatre, under similar arrangements to those of Henry Irving's address last year. A "Harvard night" at the theatre will also be arranged, when the entire theatre will be taken by the Faculty and students, with their friends.

The Camera Club gave a very successful exhibition of photographs last week. A picture of Monadnock Mountain, by F. E. Frothingham, 3, S. S., received the first prize; C. P. M. Rumford received second prize for a picture of the old sluice near Wilmington, Del.; "An Effect Through Trees," by A. F. Stevenson, '95, and Gay Head subjects by P. P. Sharples, '95, received honorable mention. O. W. Huntington received the prize in portraiture.

Prof. Norton was unable to decide on the award for artistic merit, but gave a list of ten pictures for the club to choose from.

The Harvard Teachers' Association held its annual meeting yesterday and discussed the topic, "Educational Values." Papers were read by Profs. Hanus, Schilling, Goodwin, Miss Anna Boyd Thompson, Frank A. Hill, and others.

Humphrey Ward has finished his course of lectures on English Art in the Eighteenth Century. The lectures proved very popular and were well attended. The subjects were "Introduction," "Reynolds," "Gainsborough," and "Romney."

By the will of Ellen M. Barr, Radcliffe College is to receive all her property, to be used for scholarships of between $250 and $500 for deserving pupils. The property is estimated to be worth $20,000.

The Harvard Rifles are drilling regularly in preparation for their competitive drill with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in May. There is to be both company and individual drill. The Government has issued to each man fifty rounds of ammunition for target practice in the Spring. Bayonet drill has commenced, and the companies are progressing rapidly in this new exercise.

"Proserpina" is the name of the play to be given by the Hasty Pudding Club this Spring. The libretto is being written by W. Ames, '95, and the music by D. G. Mason, '95. R. L. Whitman, '95, the chorister of the club, is now training the chorus, and the principals are being coached by W. Ames, '95. The cast and the plot have not yet been announced. The first act is already completed. Frank Blair will coach the cast as he did last year.

CAPS AND GOWNS AT CORNELL.

Seniors Vote to Wear Them at the Commencement This Year.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 10.—For several years each senior class has agitated the question of wearing the cap and gown during the commencement week. On several occasions attempts have been made to introduce the costume among the entire student body and professors for attendance on all lectures. The absence of dormitories and other conditions of a busy modern university, where many students are employed in shop or laboratory, make this impossible.

It has been argued, however, that in the case of the seniors the cap and gown would be particularly appropriate during commencement week, as it would afford a distinctive badge for the upper-class men. On the other hand, it has been advanced that the custom belonged to an earlier age, and that it was not suited to the modern American university. The subject has been widely discussed in the college papers, and in class meetings, and the sentiment in favor of the cap and gown has been steadily growing. Last year a majority of the senior class favored the adoption of the costume, but did not carry out their wish, as it was thought desirable to have the class united in the matter. This year the discussion began early, and has just ended in the decision of the class of '95, by a four-fifths vote, to wear the cap and gown during commencement week.

Until the last year it was the custom here to stop all lectures and recitations one week before the end of each term and to devote this week to examinations in the departments. The rules were then changed to do away with this examination week and lectures and recitations are now continued to the end of the term, and no examination is allowed to cover more than one hour, the time to be occupied by each lecture. This system has caused much dissatisfaction, as each instructor, in his desire to cover the whole of his subject, gives, instead of one three-hour final examination, three or four one-hour examinations. As most of these examinations of necessity come at the end of the term, the student who is not excused from any of his shop or laboratory work or from recitations finds his regular work doubled in the final week of each term.

Various remedies have been proposed, one of which is that the present system of marking on a scale of 100 be abolished and a system of four or five grades substituted. At present the student is required to correctly answer 60 per cent. of the questions set at each examination in order "to pass." It is argued that it is ridiculous to say, in the case of an examination at which five or six questions are asked, that one student who deserves a mark of 59 and another one of 60. The Faculty has had the matter under consideration for a large part of this year, and has finally decided that for the present at least the most feasible thing to do is to go back to the old system of final examinations to be held in the last week of each term. The new examination period will differ from the old one in that, whereas formerly, the examinations in required subjects which involved the larger number of students came at the beginning of the week, and they were therefore able to begin their vacations one or two days before the term actually closed, now these examinations will come at the end of the week and all will be required to stay until the last day of the term. No change will be necessary in the Law School, as the present system has always been in force in that department.

The annual meeting of the Executive Committee of the New-York State Interscholastic League was held here last week. The league is made up of the Ithaca High School, Rochester Free Academy, Binghamton High School, Elmira Free Academy, Syracuse High School, St. John's Military School, Colgate Academy, and Cascadilla School. It was decided to merge the three hitherto separate organizations—football, baseball, and track athletics—under one management. A constitution was adopted providing that the President of the organization shall be appointed by the Cornell Athletic Club, and that the Executive Committee shall consist of one student from each school in the league. It is likely that Buffalo, Auburn, Utica, and Rome High Schools will be admitted to the league. The league possesses trophies in the form of three cups, one for football, one for baseball, and one for track athletics, left as a memorial by the class of '83 at the time of its graduation. The league was formed under the direction of the Cornell Athletic Club, as it was thought that the athletic interests of the university would flourish better if the schools which are among its principal feeders were united in athletics.

The Association of Collegiate Alumnae has founded two fellowships for women. One is a foreign traveling fellowship of $500; the other an American fellowship of $850. The association also controls the Willard scholarship, in modern languages, in the American Home School in Berlin. This scholarship was presented to the association by Miss Willard, the Principal of the American school. Of these three honors two are at present held by Cornell women studying abroad. Miss Anna L. McKinnon, a Cornell Ph. D., holds the traveling fellowship, and Miss Harriet C. Connor, '94, holds the Willard scholarship.

The University Funding bill, which recently passed the Legislature and received the Governor's signature, will add about $7,000 to Cornell's annual income. Its terms practically provide that such of the university's funds as still remain in the hands of the State shall be invested by the State Treasurer, the university being guaranteed a 5 per cent. rate of interest.

The proposed Spring vacation trip of the musical clubs, which was planned to take in New-York, the cities along the Hudson, and several cities of Central New-York, has been given up, as the men feel that if they are to take a European trip at the close of the college year they prefer to spend the short vacation at home. The clubs have been invariably successful in their concerts this year.

BY COLUMBIA'S MUSICAL SOCIETY

Cast that Is to Produce the Comic Opera "The Buccaneers."

The rumor current about Columbia College last week to the effect that a specially-matriculated student would be a member of the cast of "The Buccaneers," the new comic opera to be produced by the Musical Society, has been vigorously denied by the management.

It has just been announced that the cast will be composed of the following students:

P. S. Castleman, '95, Law; C. H. Shrady, '95, Mines; J. H. Stewart, '95, Mines; F. O. Virgin, '95, Arts; R. Otis, '95, Law; H. B. Heylman, '97, Law; M. V. Ryerson, '96, Mines; M. Millvitsky, '96, Arts, and W. A. Payne, '97, Mines.

Although the members of the chorus have been pretty well chosen, still no definite announcement has been made.

Of all the departments at Columbia, that of the subject of physics has had its teaching corps taxed the most this year by the pressure of attending students. Under the direction of Dr. William L. Hallock, it has been able to cope with a large number of students and afford instruction for all.

Under the new curriculum, the College of Physicians and Surgeons must send its first-year class to the laboratory for practical instruction in physics. This class numbers over 300, and together with the regular students in the School of Mines attending the physical laboratory, makes a total of 425 receiving instruction in physics.

The officers of this department are looking forward to new quarters on Cathedral Heights, where plans for a spacious building have already been laid for their reception. In addition to the undergraduate students, there are twelve men pursuing post-graduate courses, engaged in special research.

It is especially interesting to notice that a large majority of the experiments conducted as research work are of practical value and are not mere petty theory. Early in April Dr. Hallock will lecture before the Photographic Society on the subject, "Photographic Optics." Dr. Hallock is considered an expert in optics in its practical and theoretical bearings on photography.

Columbia will be well represented among the exhibits of the New-York Academy of Sciences next Wednesday evening at the Fine Arts Building. Several of the departments have sent exhibits, the largest being from the department of physics, and specially prepared by Dr. Hallock.

Canvassing, electioneering, and wirepulling have been the order of the day among the sophomores in the School of Mines during the last week, for this week the class will elect the students who will represent the School of Mines on the editorial board of the '97 Columbian, the college annual, which will be issued by the class next Spring. These positions not only entail honor, but also hard work, and are greatly coveted. The feeling of rivalry this year seems to be exceptionally strong.

In view of the many plans now being made for changes in the water supply, the lecture of Emil Kriching, chief engineer of the Rochester Water Works, on the "New Conduits of the City of Rochester," attracted many engineers and scientific students to the Law School Building last Wednesday afternoon.

A course of six public lectures on "How Electricity is Now Being Utilized" will be given by Francis B. Crocker, E. M., Ph. D., Professor of Electrical Engineering at Columbia, in the Library Building, on successive Thursday evenings, beginning with March 21. These lectures will be very fully illustrated by experiments, and are especially designed for professional and business men who desire to obtain an intelligent idea of the present uses of electricity. The subjects are:

March 21, "How Electricity is Generated and Stored"; March 28, "Alternating Currents"; April 4, "How Electricity is Used in Lighting and Heating"; April 11, "The Electric Motor and Its Use in Transmission of Power"; April 18, "Electric Railways"; April 25, "The Telegraph and the Telephone."

The New-York section of the American Chemical Society held a meeting at the college last Friday evening.

BILL FOR A NEW CITY COLLEGE

Said to be Favored by Mr. Strong, Who Has It.

The bill to provide the City College with a new site and building is before Mayor Strong awaiting his approval. It is understood at the college that he is favorably inclined toward it.

The City College Club tendered a reception to A. L. Gray, '53, last Thursday evening at the clubhouse. The class of '53 was the first graduated from the college, and consisted of seventeen members, fourteen of whom are living. Eight of these graduates were present at the dinner. They were Prof. Crompton, ex-Congressman Hardy, Trustee Holt, and Messrs. Steers, Sparrow, Gray, Grout, and Birdsall.

The play to be given by the Alpha Delta Phi Club has been postponed, and will probably be produced when the convention of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity is held in this city next month. J. J. K. Hackett, '91, one of the leading characters in "Sans Gêne," now playing at the Broadway, has been coaching the members of the cast for a few weeks.

It has been decided not to issue the college annual this year. This decision was reached after a conference of the various editors last week. It is expected that a new board will be elected in the near future, and begin work early in the Fall, so as to issue the annual early in the Spring of 1896.

A new paper has taken its place among the college journals. It is called The Courier, is very unique in appearance and is edited by a board of sub-freshmen.

The college chapter of Delta Kappa Epsilon will hold a reception this week at the clubhouse, Fortieth Street and Fifth Avenue. It is expected that many of the Eastern colleges will be represented.

Notice has been given the juniors to submit the historical prize essays before April 10. These essays are intended to promote historical research and acquaintance with the best authors.

Wells College Notes.

AURORA, N. Y., March 10.—A concert was given Monday evening in Music Hall by Miss Ethel Franklin Ellis of New-York, assisted by Miss Edith A. Ellis and Miss Vera Ress, instructors in the department of Music of the college. The programme was a carefully-chosen one, and the concert was one of the most delightful of the year. Miss Ellis plays sympathetically and with artistic feeling. The Rubinstein G major sonata for violin and piano was one of the most enjoyable numbers, while Miss Ellis's violin solos, especially a Bruch romanza, Opus 42, charmed every one.

Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Hiram Corson of Ithaca delivered a lecture on "Granada, the Alhambra, the Gypsies, and Gypsy Life." This lecture concludes the series that Mrs. Corson has been giving recently at the college.

An interesting and suggestive lecture on "Algebraic Symbols" was given under the auspices of the department of mathematics Friday, March 8, by Arthur L. Baker, Ph. D., of the Rochester University.

The class of '96 held a reunion Monday evening, March 4, to celebrate the second anniversary of its freshman banquet.

On the evening of March 6 the seniors were entertained by the class of '96. The chief feature of the evening was an auction sale of books, for which the wit and ingenuity of '96 had been taxed to the utmost in representing popular works of the day as well as classics in a novel and amusing manner.

Dull Times at West Point.

WEST POINT, N. Y., March 10.—The few weeks before active work begins are always dull at the Military Academy. Only the usual routine of riding hall exercises for the upper classes and gymnasium for the "plebes" break the monotony of the long hours of study. Ski running and skating have been abandoned. The ice on the Hudson is soft and honeycombed. A wide path has been cut for a rowboat from Garrisons to West Point, and passengers are now ferried across.

Members of the first class are having their photographs taken again. In the Fall their portraits were taken, but a fire destroyed the class photographer's studio, and the negatives were lost.

Pink eye has made its appearance, and a few cadets are suffering from this annoying disease.

The first concert in the gymnasium was given to-night. The new band leader, Mr. Giovanni Conterno, made a favorable impression.

The new figure of "Fame," by Frederick Macmonnies, for the Battle Monument will probably be put in place next month. The figure of "Victory" that now crowns it will be taken down.

Advent of Spring at Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS, March 10.—With the advent of Spring practical exercises at the Naval Academy leave the housing they have had during the Winter, and take to the open field, affording healthful change to the cadets, and giving visitors opportunity to witness the clever manoeuvres of the young sailors.

Chaplain A. L. Royce of the Naval Academy will lecture on Tuesday next before the Workingmen's Club of this city, on "The Island of Madeira."

The voice of the candidate is heard in the land, but it is not the voice of the political candidate. It is that of the naval candidate, here in large numbers attending the preparatory schools to aid them in passing the preliminary examinations in May.

General Theological Seminary.

A most touching appeal for volunteers to act as missionaries in China was made last Monday by the Rev. Mr. Yen, the oldest missionary of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Yen described the moral, physical, and religious condition of the Chinese, and his audience was much moved. He has served the church forty-eight years in his ministerial capacity.

L. F. Cole, W. R. Scott, and G. Gunnell of the senior class have been appointed by the Faculty to read essays on commencement day.

The Devotional Society was addressed last Friday night by the Rev. Dr. Cady on "The Test of True Repentance."

Union Theological Seminary.

"The Whence and the Whither of Man" is the topic chosen for the series of eight lectures by Prof. John M. Tyler of Amherst College, to be given in Adams Chapel of the seminary on March 26, 27, 28, 29, and April 2, 4, 5, and 6.

TROTTING HORSE TOPICS

Owners Anxiously Awaiting the Passage of the Gray Bill.

CALIFORNIA STOCK IN FAVOR

Youngsters That Will Be Brought East This Season—Increase in Number of Trotting Meetings—Mr. Forbes's Bad Luck.

After several months of suspense, the legal status of harness racing in this State will doubtless be settled within the next few weeks. The Committee on Codes, which now has charge of the

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Evidences of Growing Improvement in General Business.

FOREIGNERS PICKING UP GOOD STOCKS

Heavy Speculation in Sugar Certificates on the Declaration of the Usual Dividends—

The Whisky Trust.

MONDAY—A. M.

That the adjournment of Congress last Monday was cheerful news to the financial community was proved by the demonstration of joy which broke out at noon on that day on the floor of the Stock Exchange. What the country needs as much as anything is rest from adverse financial legislation, and, as this seems to be assured, it only remains for Providence to grant bountiful harvests to place the Nation once more upon the highway of prosperity. The general business situation is already slowly mending, for railway earnings are expanding, and that means renewed activity in all branches of industry. The bank clearings for February and for the week reflect improving business, although the comparison is with the periods which showed large fallings off with the corresponding dates in 1893.

There were some interesting developments during the week. The adjournment of Congress was, of course, the chief event, but the decision of the Bates refrigerator patent case by the United States Supreme Court was of wide importance. It opens to the world the use of many important inventions, and will stimulate manufactures in several lines which until now have been monopolies. A better understanding has been arrived at by the trunk line Presidents. Differential rates have been abolished, tariffs are to be maintained, and provision has been made that the weaker roads shall have their full share of traffic. There is still trouble in the coal trade, but it has become so acute that a remedy must soon be found.

A better tone in the American department of the London Stock Exchange has prevailed, although the foreigners are still trading on both sides of the market. They have, however, bought more than they sold, notwithstanding that certain international specialties are still in grave trouble. Erie's affairs seem likely to be subjected to drastic treatment, but no one can say that the threatened severity is not necessary. The Reorganization Committee of the Union Pacific has been disbanded, Congress having failed to provide the required legislation to lift the property out of insolvency. Baltimore and Ohio has been acting badly, and the foreigners have been the principal sufferers. These little incidents, following the breakdown of the Canadian Pacific, owned almost exclusively in Great Britain, are not calculated to impress the foreign mind favorably with American investments, and that they should have been buyers of our stocks, even to the limited extent that they have been, indicates that they have still faith in the better class of our securities.

That another week has passed without gold shipments shows how thoroughly the Belmont-Morgan bond syndicate has control of the situation, for rates have been at the point where exports have been made in the past. The community is becoming accustomed to the prevailing high level of exchange rates, and is beginning to comprehend the reason of it. If the syndicate has to sell bills to prevent the export of gold, it is only natural that it should wish to dispose of them at rates which will show a minimum of loss; consequently, a fraction below the gold shipping point is as good as several points for the object of preventing the outgo, and at the same time the cost of the operation is reduced to the minimum. The absence of shipments thus far has, no doubt, played an important part in influencing the tone of the foreign markets.

Speculation during the week has been confined largely to the industrials, and Sugar has dominated the group. The managers of the company not only declared the full dividends on Thursday, but did so free of income tax, and this, after they had permitted the Street to understand that the rate of distribution on the common stock would be reduced to 2 per cent. The shorts were badly caught, and their scramble to cover forced the price up from 91½ on Thursday at noon to par on Saturday. The managers made no statement as to the condition of the property or as to its earnings. Distilling and Cattle Feeding sold at its highest price of many months during the week, and closed only a fraction below it. The Reorganization Committee gave out its plan on Saturday, after the close of business, and it gives the stockholders only ten days in which to deposit their certificates. This, however, is enough time, under these circumstances, and it demonstrates the determination of the committee, which is composed of business men of the highest character, to place the property on a substantial footing at the earliest possible moment. The expert examination made in behalf of the committee shows clearly that the company is easily capable of earning dividends if honestly managed, and the standing of the committee guarantees the required honesty.

The railway list was not active, but was fairly firm. Baltimore and Ohio showed a sharp decline, and Canadian Pacific was also heavy. Both stocks recovered sharply on Saturday. The general market on Saturday was firm. The bank statement showed some large changes, due principally to operations of the bond syndicate, but also to the including in the statement for the first time the return of the Produce Exchange Bank.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	Closing March 10, 1894.
Alton & Terre Haute	35½	35½	..
American Cotton Oil	24	21½	23½
America Cotton Oil pf	67½	67¼	68¼
American Express	111	111	..
American Sugar Refining	100	91¼	91
American Sugar Ref. pf	95	92¼	88
*American Tobacco	95	90¼	75¾
American Tobacco pf	105	105	94½
Atchison, T. & S. F.	4	3½	11½
Atlantic & Pacific	⅝	½	½
Baltimore & Ohio	57	49	74
*Bay State Gas	15½	14¼	4
Canada Southern	49	48	51
Canadian Pacific	42½	33	67½
Central Pacific	14	14	14½
Chesapeake & Ohio	16¼	16	17⅜
Chicago Gas	72¼	70	66
Chi. & East. Ill. pf	90	90	..
Chi. & N. W.	89¼	87⅜	105½
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	71⅜	69	80⅜
C., C. C. & St. L.	39⅜	35½	39
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	84⅝	84½	..
C., M. & St. Paul	55½	53⅜	62½
C., M. & St. Paul pf	117½	117	122⅞
Chi., R. I. & Pacific	62⅝	61¼	69⅝
Col., Hock. Valley & Tol.	20½	19	20¼
Col., H. V. & T. pf	65	60½	..
Commercial Cable	146	146	..
Consolidated Coal	31	31	..
Consolidated Gas Co	132½	131	130¼
Delaware & Hudson	127¼	123	137
Del., Lack. & West	158⅝	155¾	167½
Denver & Rio Grande pf	34¾	33⅞	29½
Distilling & Cattle Feed	13	12	26½
*Duluth, S. S. & A. pf	6	6	..
Evansville & Terre Haute	32	32	62
General Electric	27½	25⅞	43⅞
Great Northern pf	103	102	101½
Illinois Central	86	83	92
Int. Bond & Ins	41¼	41¼	..
Iowa Central	9¾	8¾	..
Laclede Gas	26	25⅝	17
Lake Erie & Western	15⅝	15⅜	15½
Lake Erie & Western pf	71¼	70⅝	67⅛
Lake Shore	136¾	134½	127¾
Long Island	84½	84½	97½
*Long Island Traction	7⅝	6¼	..
Louisville & Nashville	49⅝	47	47⅜
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	6¾	6¼	8⅜
Louis., N. A. & Chi. pf	22½	21⅜	31½
Manhattan con	108¼	106½	125
Michigan Central	91⅜	91¼	98½
Missouri Pacific	20⅜	18¾	24
Mo., Kans. & Tex. pf	22	21½	24
Morris & Essex	140	140	150¼
*National Lead Co	30¾	28	31
*National Lead Co. pf	84	82¾	77
National Linseed Oil	19⅝	19¼	19½
New-Jersey Central	87⅜	83¼	117
New-York Central	97	94¼	100½
N. Y. & N. E., all in, pd.	30	29¼	..
N. Y., C. & St. L.	12½	12	15½
N. Y., L. E. &W	8¾	7¼	17½
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf	16½	16	38¼
N. Y., S. & W.	12½	12	15¾
N. S. & W. pf	37	37	45½
Norfolk & Western	2½	2	6½
Norfolk & Western pf	10⅝	9⅝	20
North American	3¾	3⅜	4½
Northern Pacific	3	2¾	4⅜
Northern Pacific pf	14½	13¼	18¼
Ontario & Western	16¼	15⅜	16¼
Oregon Improvement	8	8	13⅜
Pacific Mail	22½	21½	16⅛
Peoria, Dec. & Evansville	3	2½	4½
Phila. & Reading	9⅛	7½	22⅞
Pittsburg & Western pf	32	30½	26
P., C., C. & St. L.	16¾	16¼	..
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	48	46½	49¾

*Unlisted.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed a decrease in reserve of $5,265,875. The banks now hold $22,788,625 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $5,125,000, a decrease in specie of $2,368,500, a decrease in legal tenders of $3,015,100, a decrease in deposits of $470,900, and an increase in circulation of $30,000.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	March 9, '95.	March 2, '95.	March 10, '94.
Loans	$489,329,200	$484,204,200	$439,949,500
Specie	67,224,000	69,592,500	97,363,800
Legal t'd's	87,557,100	90,572,200	111,545,500
Deposits	527,969,000	528,440,800	533,105,700
Circulation	12,113,500	12,083,500	11,533,700

The following shows the relation between the reserves and the liabilities:

	March 9, '95.	March 2, '95.	March 10, '94.
Specie	$67,224,000	$69,592,500	$97,363,800
Legal t'd's	87,557,100	90,572,200	111,545,500
Total reserve	$154,781,100	$160,164,700	$208,909,300
Reserve req'd ag't deposits	131,992,475	132,110,200	133,275,925
Excess res've above legal req'rements	$22,788,625	$28,054,500	$75,633,375

The following table gives the surplus reserve at this date for a series of years:

1895	$22,788,625	1890	$211,350
1894	75,633,375	1889	8,548,300
1893	4,643,275	1888	11,487,300
1892	16,196,450	1887	7,998,350
1891	10,880,975	1886	20,614,050

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was fairly active. Call loans have averaged nearly 2 per cent.

Time money was only in moderate demand and the supply was fair. Quotations were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 3@3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Commercial paper was in better supply, and the demand was moderate. Rates were 3¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for four months' commission house names and prime four months' single names, 5@5½ per cent. for prime six months', and 6@7 per cent. for good four to six months' single names.

The Bank of England gained £102,227 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 68.65, became 67.69. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France lost 250,000f. in gold and 50,000f. in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE

Foreign exchange was quiet and firm until Thursday, when it became slightly easier. The posted rates for sterling were advanced to $4.88½ for sixty-day bills and $4.90 for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.87¾@$4.88 for sixty-day bills, $4.89@$4.89¼ for demand, $4.89½@$4.89¾ for cable transfers, and $4.86¾ for commercial.

In Continental exchange, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 100 premium; bank, 150 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10; telegraphic, 12½. Chicago—Par. Boston—20@25c discount. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛@⅜c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-32c; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—50c premium bid; offered, 70c.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 60⅝ bid on Saturday.

The commercial price of bar silver was 60¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 48¾c.

In London bar silver sold at 27⅝d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $8,116,811, and the exports for the same period $28,443,338. The net exports, therefore, have been $20,347,527.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Cotton Oil	1
American Cotton Oil pf	3
American Sugar Refining	6¼
American Sugar Refining pf	2½
American Tobacco	4
American Tobacco pf	5
Chicago Gas	1⅝
Colorado, Hocking Valley & Toledo	1½
Great Northern pf	2
National Lead	2
National Lead pf	1¼
Pittsburg, C., C. & St. Louis	1
United States Leather	1
United States Leather pf	1⅝

DECLINED.

Baltimore & Ohio	4⅝
Canadian Pacific	6¾
C., C., C. & St. Louis	1
Delaware & Hudson	1¾
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	2¾
Illinois Central	1½
New-York Central	1⅜
Philadelphia & Reading	1¾

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

American Cotton Oil 8s	1
Chicago, St. Paul & Pittsburg 1st	1½
Col., Hocking Valley & Toledo 5s	2
Kansas Pacific cn	1
L., N. A. & C. cn	1⅜
Northern Pacific 1st	1⅛
Oregon Improvement cn	1
P., C., C. & St. Louis 4½s, A	1
P., C., C. & St. Louis 4½s, B	1
St. Louis Southwest 2d	1½
Seattle, L. S. & E. 1st, t. r	2
Union Elevated 1st	2½
Virginia Mid. gen., stamped	2
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st, Wheel. Div.	1

DECLINED.

Atchison, Topeka & S. F. 4s	1
Chicago & Erie inc	2¾
Col. Midland 4s	2
Erie 1st cn	1
General Electric deb. 5s	2
Int. & Great Northern 2d	1⅜
Long Dock 6s	1
Louisville & Nashville unif. 4s	1¼
L., Ev. & St. Louis g., 5s	1
Metropolitan Elevated 1st	1⅜
Milwaukee & Northern 1st cn., 1913	1½
Mobile & Ohio gen	1
Northwestern cn	1
Ohio Southern 1st	1⅜
Oregon Short Line 6s, t. r	1
Reading gen. 4s, certs	1½
United States Cordage 1st	2⅞

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

The bond market last week was exceedingly dull, but prices were firm, and a more noticeable demand for the high-grade bonds was apparent. Speculative bonds, though inactive, were strong, several considerable advances being made. The Brooklyn Elevated securities all advanced from 3 to 5 points on the continued increase in earnings since the first of the year.

Atchison issues were fractionally lower, owing to the non-announcement of the plan that had been promised for so long. It is generally supposed that the reason the plan is withheld is on account of the difficulty experienced in getting the same underwritten, and that as soon as this is done the plan will be made public, though the details have been known for some time on the Street.

Northern Pacific bonds were all steady, despite the continued unfavorable reports made by the company. The second mortgage bondholders' committee announced this week that Johnston Livingston, as Chairman, was made a party to the foreclosure suit. It is expected that this committee will now vigorously push the foreclosure under the second mortgage, as the bonds have been in default for over two years. While there are no sales of Missouri Pacific bonds, it is understood that they were offered without any sales being effected at materially lower prices than recent sales.

Government bonds were fractionally lower on limited dealings, the new fours having sold from 110 to 110¼. The London quotation for the same bonds is considerably below the New-York parity, but the London certificates are not a good delivery here, so there is little inclination to purchase them there for American account.

Guaranteed stocks have been in good demand, and some large transactions have been recorded. One estate sold nearly 10,000 shares of various high-grade stocks, which were all absorbed at higher prices than have prevailed in a long while.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the port of New-York for the week ended Friday last, and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended last Friday	$9,893,910
Corresponding week 1894	9,732,831
Since Jan. 1, 1895	90,999,286
Corresponding period 1894	81,429,153

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ended last Tuesday	$5,719,401
Corresponding week 1894	8,216,547
Since Jan. 1, 1895	60,236,300
Corresponding period 1894	65,548,950

Imports of Specie.

Week ended last Friday	$1,764,552
Corresponding week 1894	223,275
Since Jan. 1, 1895	8,300,072
Corresponding period 1894	2,686,336

Exports of Specie.

*Week ended last Friday	$2,293,760
Corresponding week 1894	1,134,673
Since Jan. 1, 1895	30,347,442
Corresponding period 1894	14,036,094

*Including $1,775,600 in silver.

BULLION HOLDINGS IN EUROPE.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and the corresponding date in 1894. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
March 7, 1895	£37,186,830	.....
March 8, 1894	30,328,585	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

March 7, 1895	85,939,814	£40,547,843
March 8, 1894	68,579,000	50,658,000

BANK OF GERMANY.

March 7, 1895	41,172,000	13,724,000
March 8, 1894	34,170,750	11,390,000

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

March 7, 1895	17,849,000	13,844,000
March 8, 1894	10,273,000	16,221,000

NETHERLANDS.

March 7, 1895	4,426,000	6,993,000
March 8, 1894	4,287,000	7,022,000

BELGIUM.

March 7, 1895	3,406,667	1,703,333
March 8, 1894	3,151,333	1,575,667

SPAIN.

March 7, 1895	8,004,000	11,000,000
March 8, 1894	7,918,000	7,311,000
Total last week	£197,984,311	£97,712,176
Corresponding week 1894	158,707,060	94,177,917
Week ending Feb. 28	197,185,053	97,398,956
Corresponding week 1894	158,332,274	94,234,250

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Clearings for week ending March 9	$504,206,450
Balance for week ending March 9	33,979,971
Clearings for week ending March 2	531,685,217
Balance for week ending March 2	38,141,192
*Clearings for week ending Feb. 23	386,582,390
*Balance for week ending Feb. 23	25,590,060
Clearings for week ending Feb. 16	457,302,320
Balance for week ending Feb. 16	31,158,267
Clearings for week ending Feb. 9	483,820,835
Balance for week ending Feb. 9	33,512,297
Clearings for week ending Feb. 2	579,638,986
Balance for week ending Feb. 2	58,656,683

*For five days.

THE ALBANY MARKET.

ALBANY, March 9.—Local stocks were a shade better this week. Hudson River Telephone stock improved on the issuing of the annual report for the year ending Dec. 31, which was, as expected, a favorable one. A comparison with the report for 1893 shows an increase in the gross revenue of $11,147, a decrease in the expense account of $8,369, and a gain in net revenue of $19,516. The company has $17,108 cash on hand, and a surplus of $20,009. It is the intention to build a new line between Hoosick Falls and the State line, four miles, there to connect with a line to be built by the New-England Telephone Company from Bennington, Vt. It is said that the earnings of the Consolidated Car-Heating Company for January and February exceed those of last year. The stock advanced 5 per cent. for both the bid and asked price. Union Railway stock was offered 6 per cent. lower, at 105. There is some demand for the stock around par. The earnings of the company are said to be very satisfactory on both the main and leased lines. The traffic of the Westchester Electric Railroad Company in the Mount Vernon district has increased considerably of late, owing to the completion of the new track on First Street, and a rearrangement of the running schedule. The company will soon put in a new feed wire on its Fifth Avenue line, the present power being insufficient for the demands.

Sales of Westcott Express stocks are reported at 20 for the common and par for the preferred. The contract for lighting the City of Troy, made by the Troy Gas Company, is for three years. Local bonds are a shade easier. Union Railway 5s were sold at a concession, and the bid and asked have been lowered ¼ per cent.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
*Albany City 6s, 1915-1919	130	..
*Albany City 4s, 1920-1930	108	..
Albany Insurance Company	110	115
Albany Cold Stor. & Ware. Co	100	..
Albany Railroad Stock	116	116½
*Albany Railroad I. cn. 5s	105½	120
*Albany Railroad deb. 6s	118	..
Albany Safe Dep. & Storage Co	105	..
Celluloid Company	58	62
Commercial Insurance Co	100	..
Commercial Union Telegraph Co	95	100
Consolidated Car-Heating Co	40	45
Hudson River Telephone Co	41	45
Municipal Gas Co. of Albany	136½	138
*Municipal Gas Co. of Albany 6s, 1906	111	112½
Manhattan Oil Co. of Lima, Ohio	35	..
New-York Air Brake Company	10	..
N. & E. G. H. R. gtd. 5s, 1911	105	106
Saranac & Lake Placid Railroad	..	60
*Thompson Pulp & Paper Co. Mill 6s, 1895	100	..
Ulster & Delaware 5s	100	100¼
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga	..	25
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga 6s, 1922	100	..
Union Railway Co. of N. Y	102½	..
*Union Ry. Co. of N. Y. 5s of 1922	104¾	105¼
*Watervliet T. & R. R. gtd. 6s	112½	..
*Watervliet T. & R. R. 2d mtg	111	112
*Westchester Elec. R. R. gtd. 5s, 1943	100	101
Westcott Express Co. com	20	30
Westcott Express Co. pf	100	110
Albany City National Bank	..	100
Albany County Bank	128	131
First National Bank	165	165½
Mechanics & Farmers' Bank	402	..
Merchants' National Bank	185	190
National Commercial Bank	330	..
National Exchange Bank	115	120
New-York State Bank	200	..
Park Bank	125	..
South End Bank	60	80
TROY SECURITIES.		
Citizens' Steamboat Co	..	225
Troy Railroad Co	80	81
*Troy City Railroad 5s, 1942	105	..
Troy Gas Co	125	125½
*Troy Gas Co. deb. 6s	114½	115
*Troy Gas Co. cn. 5s	106	..
Troy Telephone & Cable Co	90	..
United Shirt & Col. Co. 6s, 1895	100	..
Walter A. Wood & Co	..	52
West Troy Water Works 6s	..	100
Central National Bank	115	120
Manufacturers' National Bank	210	220
Manufact. Nat. Bank of Cohoes	140	170
Mutual National Bank	175	185
National State Bank	195	200
National Bank of Troy	..	100
National Bank of Cohoes	..	130
National Bank of West Troy	..	125
People's Bank of Lansingburg	130	..
Troy City National Bank	152½	100
United National Bank	205	..
Union National Bank	115½	..

*And accrued interest.

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

The local stock market has been somewhat more active during the past week, and there is a much better demand for investments. The bank stock list holds firm, with few transactions. American National has sold for 47¾, Blackstone Canal at 25½, Mechanics' National at 53¼, and Rhode Island at 26½. In the insurance stocks prices remain about the same with no sales. The illuminating stocks are in very fair demand. Narragansett Electric Lighting Company has sold at 79½, and none is offered at the present time better than 80. No sales of Providence Gas have been reported. The local money market is quiet and firm. Commercial paper is quoted at 5 to 5½ per cent. Call loans between banks are at 3 per cent., and loans on cotton, 6 per cent.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report official closing quotations as follows:

BANKS.

	Bid	Asked.
American	30	40
Atlantic	25	25¾
Blackstone Canal	..	65
City	55	48½
Commercial	..	50
Eagle	110	116
Fifth	118	..
First	53	..
Fourth	60	..
Globe	15	..
High Street	137	..
Lime Rock	50	..
Manufacturers'	..	52½
Mechanics'	100	..
National Exchange	40	43¾
National of North America	47	49
National Commerce	113	117
Old	72	75
Phenix	24	25¼
Rhode Island	67	..
Roger Williams	..	130
Second	90	95
Third	38½	..
Traders'	57	..
Westminster	45	49
Weybosset		

TRUST COMPANIES.

Industrial	100	101½
Mercantile	30	..
Union Trust Company	50	..

RAILROADS.

Boston & Providence	255	..
N. Y., N. H. & H.	192	198
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. bonds	135½	..
Prov. & Spring	..	105
Pawtuxet Valley	145	..
Providence & Worcester	250½	255
Prov., Warren & B.	117½	..

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.

American Screw	..	200
American Supply	..	70
Armington & Sims	..	50
Gorham Manufacturing pf	111	114
National & Prov. Wor. pf	..	101
Nat. & Prov. Wor. 6s	100	..
Pawtucket Hair Cloth	35½	..
R. I. Perkins H.-S.	94	100
R. I. Perkins H.-S. pf	105½	107½

INSURANCE.

Equitable	47	50
Merchants'	47½	52
Prov. Washington	42	48

GAS AND ELECTRIC.

Narragansett Electric	79¼	80
Providence Gas	81¾	83
Pawtucket Gas	80¾	..
Providence Telephone	91¼	93
Rhode Island Elect. Protect	120	130

MISCELLANEOUS.

Continental Steamboat	70¼	75
Prov. & Stonington S. S.	145	149¼
Rhode Island Safe Deposit	..	87½

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, March 10.—The rates of discount last week were 1¼ for three months and ¾ for thirty days. The gold exports to South America offset the receipts from elsewhere. Silver was firm on the strength of purchases for India. Business on the Stock Exchange, outside of mining stocks, was depressed, owing to unfavorable reports concerning Canadians. Consols rose ⅛.

American railroad securities were weak, but rallied slightly at the finish. Central Pacific rose 1¼; Norfolk and Western, ¼; Lake Shore fell 2; Illinois Central, Louisville and Nashville, and Wabash, 1½ each; Denver and Rio Grande preference, 1; Union Pacific, ⅜; Atchison A bonds and Erie, ½ each; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, ¼; Northern Pacific and Wabash preference, ¾.

PLAN TO FUND BROOKLYN'S DEBT

TREASURER KEILEY WANTS TO ISSUE CONSOLIDATED BONDS.

Will Keep the Tax Levy Low, and Throw Part of the Burden on the Succeeding Generations.

City Treasurer John D. Kelley of Brooklyn believes that the debt should be funded as it is in New-York. He has laid the matter before Mayor Schieren, who has given his sanction to the plan, and the two city officials will have a bill drawn up by the Corporation Counsel, to be forwarded to Albany, applying to the Legislature for its passage. The bill will cover the permanent indebtedness of the city, which now amounts to $55,000,000.

City Treasurer Kelley's scheme is to have some of the bonds reissued as consolidated bonds. If he can bring this around it would not throw the burden upon the present generation, and it would also keep the tax levy down.

Mayor Schieren and City Treasurer Kelley will have another conference on the important subject to-day. In speaking of the scheme, Mr. Kelley said:

"The present bonded indebtedness of the city is $55,006,521.94. This indebtedness runs over a period of years from 1895 to 1933, the maturing obligations varying in those years from $99,000 in 1901 up to as high as $7,061,000 in 1915. Now, it is proposed to make some provision by which some of the permanent bonds may be reissued, so that the taxes in any given year may not be abnormally high, the administration thinking that it is only fair that future generations shall bear some of the burdens of the permanent improvements, such as, we'll say, the water debt, which now stands at $15,946,000; the bridge debt, which now stands at $12,770,000; the park debt, which now stands at $9,497,000; school buildings and improvements, $2,056,000; main sewer and general sewer bonds, $1,969,000; the Wallabout Market, $1,950,000, and the public site purchase and construction, $500,000.

"That, you see, gives as the permanent debt class $44,697,000. It is proposed to ask for legislation which will allow the issuing of consolidated bonds to an amount not to exceed fifty years in term, which may be applied to extending a part of the foregoing maturing obligations, so as not to place upon the present generation the burden of paying them off at once.

"I cannot see any objection that either the holders of the present securities or the Legislature could make to such an act, because the present securities will be paid at maturity, and the new securities will merely be extended to a period in which those who will enjoy the advantages of these improvements will be enabled to contribute their share toward meeting them."

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund in New-York are authorized to call in, pay, and redeem any portion of the bonded debt, other than revenue bonds, issued in anticipation of the collection of taxes, when they may deem it to be for the interest of the city to do so, and for that purpose the Controller is authorized to issue and sell, or exchange at not less than par, consolidated stock of the city, payable within a period of not less than twenty years nor more than fifty years; the stock to bear interest at a rate not exceeding 5 per cent. The consolidated stock is made a charge upon the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the city debt.

A Lecture by Dr. McGlynn.

The Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn of Newburg lectured last evening in Holy Cross Church, West Forty-second Street, near Ninth Avenue. The church was crowded to the doors. Dr. McGlynn's subject was "Heads and Hearts," and his address was mainly the same delivered at the anniversary of St. Brigid's Church, Avenue B and Eighth Street, a month ago.

Financial.

MONEY TO LOAN,

on Bond and Mortgage on unencumbered New-York City Real Estate. Property must be worth at least twice the amount of loan.

The Bowery Savings Bank,

128-130 BOWERY.

$1,000,000.00 ESTATE TRUST FUNDS (SPECIAL) to loan on bond and mortgage at "LOWEST RATES," by V. K. STEVENSON & CO., Real Estate Auctioneers, Appraisers, and Brokers, Offices, 177 Broadway.

$1,000,000.00 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage in sums to suit, "lowest special rates," by V. K. STEVENSON & CO., Real Estate Appraisers, Auctioneers, and Brokers, Offices, 177 Broadway.

Financial.

Distilling and Cattle Feeding Co.

Reorganization Committee,

No. 2, Nassau Street, New-York, March 9th, 1895.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Distilling & Cattle Feeding Company:

The Reorganization Committee formed February 7th, 1895, upon the request of the holders of more than a majority of the capital stock of the above-named company, have prepared and deposited with the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY a proposed plan of reorganization, providing in substance as follows:

FIRST: The organization or continuance of such corporation as may be necessary to acquire or hold the assets and property of the company.

SECOND: The issue of the following securities:

$1,500,000 First Mortgage 6 per cent. twenty-yeyar Gold Bonds, (out of a total issue of $2,000,000.)

$7,000,000 5 per cent. Non-Cumulative Preferred Stock.

$28,000,000 Common Stock.

THIRD: Each stockholder in the present company becoming a party to the reorganization, is required to subscribe for said bonds at par to the amount of Four Dollars per share upon the par value of his present holdings, and to deposit his stock ON OR BEFORE MARCH 25, 1895, with the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY and pay One Dollar per share to the Trust Company upon such deposit, and the remainder as called for, and shall receive said bonds so subscribed for, and 20 per cent. on the par of his present holdings of stock in the new preferred stock and 80 per cent in common stock.

The proceeds of the bond issue will be applied to retire the outstanding $1,000,000 of bonds, and the rebate vouchers and other claims as provided in the plan. $500,000 of the new bonds will be reserved, to be issued only in case of an emergency, upon the unanimous vote of the Committee, or subsequently by a two-thirds vote of the new Board.

FOURTH: NEGOTIABLE RECEIPTS will be issued by the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY on deposit of stock, and application to list the same will be made to the Stock Exchange.

The subscription to the above issue of new bonds has been underwritten by a syndicate.

The reports of the experts employed by the receivers show an available surplus of current assets over current liabilities of more than $1,000,000. The effect of the present plan will be to make that surplus entirely available as working capital for the reorganized company, and to provide a sufficient reserve against future contingencies.

Although the Court upon the application of the Committee has removed Mr. Greenhut as receiver and placed the assets and property of the company in safe hands, the President and Directors still remain in control of the organization.

Under existing circumstances a judicial sale of the property of the company and a dissolution of the present corporation may take place at an early date. It is imperative that Stockholders should unite at once to protect their general interests and empower their representatives to take immediate steps to that end.

In view of the necessity for immediate action, the Committee has fixed March 25th, 1895, as the limit for the acceptance of deposits under the plan.

Copies of the plan of reorganization and form of assent may be had on application to the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, corner of Wall and Nassau Streets, New-York.

RICHARD B. HARTSHORNE,
JOHN I. WATERBURY,
F. M. LOCKWOOD,
JULES S. BACHE,
WM. E. HUTTON,
COMMITTEE.

NATHAN BIJUR,
JOHN L. CADWALADER, } Counsel.
T. H. WENTWORTH, Secretary.

REORGANIZATION OF THE

WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY SYSTEM.

Referring to previous notices, copies of the Bondholders' Agreement for the deposit of Bonds with United States Trust Company, New-York, may be obtained from that Company, or from any member of the Committee, or from the Secretary. Bondholders in Boston may deliver their Bonds to Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., 50 State Street. Negotiable Certificates will be issued by United States Trust Company.

GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman.

CHARLES C. BEAMAN,
GEO. WELWOOD MURRAY, } Counsel.
JOS. S. DALE, Secretary, 24 Exchange Place, N.Y.

New-York, February 23, 1895.

NEW-YORK BISCUIT COMPANY, First Mtge. 6 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

The Central Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with certain indenture made by the above Company, dated March 1st, 1891, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of sixty-six thous

AUCTION SALES OF REALTY.

The following sales of real estate at auction are set down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sales, four auctions, George Landon, referee, four lots, as follows: One, northeast corner West and Horatio Streets, 20.5½ by 75 by 20.5 by 73.6⅝; next, adjoining on West Street, 20.5 by 73.6⅝ by 20.4½ by 72.1¼; next, on West Street, 61.3½ feet north of Horatio Street, 20.5 by 70.7½ by 20.4½ by 69.2½; next, on Horatio Street, north side, adjoining corner of West Street, 25 by 81.6¼. Due on judgments: On corner, $18,140; on next, $11,-855; on next, $9,760; on Horatio Street lot, $8,725.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

There were recorded in Kings County last week 333 mortgages for $1,390,041, of which 176, for $556,396, were at more than 5 per cent., and 157, for $833,645, were at 5 per cent. or less. In the corresponding week of last year there were recorded 272 mortgages, for $1,182,337, of which 164, for $429,507, were at more than 5 per cent., and 108, for $752,830, were at 5 per cent. or less.

The auction sales of real estate in Brooklyn during the last week amounted to $133,795. Last year, in the corresponding week, they were $187,350.

Mr. Joseph J. Huntington has sold for W. Lithman to William Schevanhausen, at $9,500, the three-story brownstone dwelling, 652 Tenth Street, 18.9 by 45 by 100. For D. T. Kirkpatrick to Charles S. Wainwright, at $5,300, he has sold the three-story brick flat, 385A Twelfth Street, 17 by 50 by 100.

Mr. W. H. H. Pinckney has sold for I. D. Yeaman to E. Wartman, at $7,000, the two-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 502A Monroe Street, 20 by 42 by 100.

Mr. John B. Reitz has sold for A. Williams, at $5,500, the two-story and basement brick dwelling, 758 Bushwick Avenue. For W. Zollner, at $12,000, he has sold the three-story brick and stone flat 1,146 Lafayette Avenue, and to S. Burkhard, at $13,000, he has sold the four-story brick flat 1,084 Myrtle Avenue.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Halsey Street, north side, 200 feet west of Bushwick Avenue, one-story brick store, 25 by 25; $600; John Wrieden, owner.

Park Place, south side, 136 feet west of Utica Avenue, two-story frame dwelling, for two families, 17.2 by 48, and extension, 13 by 27; $1,800; Theron A. Upson, owner.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending March 16 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

MONDAY.—At 9:30 AM, (supplementary 10:30 AM,) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Finance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Finance";) at 2 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Fort William, at 2 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamship Stillwater, from New-Orleans.

TUESDAY.—At 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Havel, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Havel") at 12 M. for Grenada, Trinidad, Tobago, Paramaribo, and Demerara, per steamship Bratten; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haitien, San Domingo, and Turk's Island, per steamship Saginaw; at 2 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Morgan, from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship H. Dumois, from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 5 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Belgenland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Belgenland";) at 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Teutonic, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Bermuda per steamship Trinidad; at 9 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe per steamship Berlin, via Southampton; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alvena; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Yumuri, via Havana; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Strong, from New-Orleans; at 3 PM for Barbados direct, and for North Brazil via Para and Manaos, per steamship Grangense, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Grangense.")

THURSDAY.—At 12 M for St. Kitts, Barbados, and Demerara, per steamship Tjomo; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Santiago.

SATURDAY.—At 9 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, viz: Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Sorrento, from Baltimore, (letters must be directed "per Sorrento";) at 5:30 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie";) at 6:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown; at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Maciana; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Jamaica, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for Colombia, for Carthagena and Costa Rica via Limon, must be directed "per Alsa";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and Central America must be directed "per Seneca";) at 10:30 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Hevellus, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Hevellus";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also for Savanilla via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Venezuela";) at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to March *14 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 20, at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, (from Tahiti,) per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to March *25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Arawa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March *31 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for West Australia, (except those for Australia, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after March 31 and up to April 6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM., for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., March 8, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.
LA NORMANDIE, Poirot..Sat., Mch. 16, 9 A. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon..Sat., Mch. 23, 2 P.M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent..Sat., Mch. 30, 6 AM.
EXTRA SAILING FROM NEW-YORK.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli..Wed., April 10, 2 P. M.
New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days. First-class, $100; second-class, $116.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON, Manitoba, March 16.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 57 N. R., foot West 27th St.

NETHERLANDS LINE
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
S. S. Amsterdam, March 16, 1895, Sat., 1 P. M.
S. S. Werkendam, March 23, 1895, Sat., 1 P. M.
First cabin, $45 and upward; second cabin, $30; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass. Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CHINA, via Honolulu.....March 26, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....April 4, 3 P. M.
PERU.....April 18, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....April 23, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.....May 4, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
SEMINOLE.....Monday, March 11
IROQUOIS.....Wednesday, March 13
CHEROKEE.....Friday, March 15
Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. and P. Line via Jacks., Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
P. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—Three times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to

J. D. HASHAGEN & E. A. F. & W. R'y, 261 B'way.	W. H. RHETT, Gen. Agt. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agt. G. S. S. Co., N. Pier 35 N. R.	J. L. ADAMS, G. P. A. F. C. & P. R. R., 353 B'way.

G. M. SORREL, Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d Street:
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niag. Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 P. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, and Montreal.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Auburn Road points, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Only Sleeping Car Passengers for Rochester carried on this train.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago.
12:05 Night, Except Sunday Night.—For Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
9:04 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.—Daily. Except Sunday. To Pittsfield via Harlem Division.
Wagner palace cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated by Pintsch Lights.
Tickets at Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 115, 261, 413, 785 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., Lincoln Building, 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 388 and 726 Fulton St. and 74 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Manager. Gen. Passenger Agent.

WEST-SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N.Y., as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily local for Buffalo.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago.
5:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
For tickets, time tables of local trains, parlor and sleeping car accommodations apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Pass. Agt., 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

ERIE LINES.

Through trains for Chicago and the West leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., daily, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, and Salamanca. Parlor car to Buffalo.
3:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 8:05 A. M., Chicago 7 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
6:30 P. M.—Buffalo Vestibule Express. Arrives Buffalo 6 A. M., making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Buffalo passengers can remain in sleeper until 8 A. M.
8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station.
Baggage calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
Fast Express Trains TO
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS WEST.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.
Leave New-York, foot of Liberty St., daily.
For CHICAGO, 1:30 P. M. and 12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, 1:30 P. M. and 12:15 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9 A. M., 6 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 9 A. M., (11:30 A. M., Dining Car,) 1:30, (3:30 P. M. ex. Sun.,) (5:00 P. M. Dining Car, (6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
All trains run daily except 3:30 P. M.
NORFOLK, 11:30 A.M. daily, 1:30 P.M. ex. Sun.
NEW-ORLEANS, Roanoke, Bristol, and Chattanooga, through Pullman Sleeping Car, 5:00 PM daily.
All Trains Illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets, 113, 172, 261, 415, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., Lincoln Building, 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 388 and 728 Fulton St. and 74 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

New-York and Boston All Rail.

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections.
From Grand Central Station.

Leave	By Way of	Due
9:00 A.M.,	Springfield & Worcester,	3:30 PM.
10:00 A.M.,	†New-London & Providence,	3:00 PM.
10:03 A.M.,	New-London & Providence,	4:30 PM.
11:00 A.M.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:30 PM.
1:00 PM.,	New-London & Providence	7:30 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	9:00 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*Willimantic & N.Y. & N.E.,	9:00 PM.
4:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	10:00 PM.
5:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	11:00 PM.
11:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	6:15 AM.
12:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	7:00 AM.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.
†Five-hour limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor car seat.
Return service same hours and by same route. Through parlor sleeping cars by each train.
C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
In effect Jan. 20, 1895.
9:30 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.
10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 7:45 A. M., St. Louis 3 P. M., and Toledo 9 A. M.
2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrives Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5 P. M.
6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M., next day.
7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.
8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car for Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily, and Cleveland and Toledo except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
8, 8:30, 9, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 2:10, (3:20, "Congressional Lim." all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday 8:30, 9 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY. "Florida Express," 3:20 P. M., daily. Sleepers to Augusta, Jacksonville, St. Augustine; 4:30 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Asheville, Hot Springs, Memphis, and New-Orleans, 12:15 night, daily, Sleepers to Montgomery and Jacksonville.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE, "Florida Special" for Jacksonville and St. Augustine, 4:30 P. M. week days; 9:00 A. M. daily, Sleepers to Tampa, St. Augustine, Macon, Charleston; 9:00 P. M. daily, Sleeper to Tampa.
CHESAKEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY. Express, 9:00 P. M. daily. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M., week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.
FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1:00 P. M. week days. Through Buffet Parlor Car and Coach.
FOR CAPE MAY, 1:00 P. M. week days.
For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. week days. Sundays, (except Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:20, 7:20, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, 7:30, 9, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Limited,) 10 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
Ticket offices, Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts.; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
S. M. PROVOST, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY

(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after Dec. 3, 1894.
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 8:30, (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (4:00 to Easton,) 4:30, 5:45, 7:30 to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 6:00 P. M.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 to Red Bank,) 4:15, 4:40, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD,

4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 P. M.
For Spring Lake, Sea Girt, Manasquan, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M. Sunday, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE

TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00, 7:30, 8:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 4:30, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at 413, 172, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 125 East 125th St., 134 East 125th St., 264 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New-York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New-York Transfer Company will take for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN R. R.

Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts. VESTIBULED TRAINS. PULLMAN BUFFET CARS.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Berkeley Heights, Basking Ridge, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRCUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago arriving at 9:20 next morning.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Parlor Cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Parlor Cars.
7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with trains for CHICAGO, arriving at 9:35 P. M. next day.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 73 Murray St. and 429 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 205 and 942 Broadway, 23 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New-York; 388 and 726 Fulton St. and 74 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time table, giving full information, at all stations.
WESTCOTT EXPRESS COMPANY will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.

Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets.
7:00 A. M. daily for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.
8:15 A. M. daily for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West and principal local points; dining car to Suspension Bridge; Pullman vestibule sleeper to Chicago.
11:10 A. M. daily for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations; connections for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.
4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Dover, and for JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.
4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD and intermediate stations.
5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.
9:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper, vestibuled train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
9:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.
9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 261, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 143 Bowery, 31 East 14th St., and 156 East 125th St., New-York; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn, N. Y.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

$3 TO BOSTON. $2 TO WORCESTER.
Reductions to all points East and North.
VIA **NORWICH LINE**
Steamers leave Pier (old number) 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, 5:30 P. M. A fine orchestra on each steamer.
NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Steamer RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 25 E. R. 4 P. M. daily. Sundays excepted, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Freight steamer leaves 9 P. M.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

City Real Estate for Sale.

INSURE YOUR TITLE.

Those who know most about the principles of insurance do it.

The American Surety Company which is erecting the most conspicuous building in the City on the highest priced site on record, insured its title in this company for $1,437,500. before commencing the construction of its building.

The Continental Insurance Company, the Hanover Insurance Company, the Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company, and many other corporations have protected their recent purchases in the same way.

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co
Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn. / N. E. Cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N.Y. / 211 West 125th St., N. Y.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000.

A MOST ELIGIBLE AND CHARMING
RIVERSIDE DRIVE PLOT
for sale; on 113th St., adjacent to corner of and overlooking Riverside Drive; four full lots, 100x 100 feet. Apply HALL J. HOW & CO., 171 Broadway.

A.—LARGE AND SMALL DWELLINGS. BARGAINS!!
13 East 30th St., 21 feet—Very low price.
118 West 89th St., full size—Adjoins Broadway.
40 East 53d St., superb, medium size and extension.
46 East 58th St., full size, large extension.
8 and 10 West 71st St., superb, medium size and extension, and
14 East 75th St., magnificently "FURNISHED," finished, planned, and built. Dining-room extension. Full-sized dwelling.
N. B.—☞Extra fine light!!
Keys from V. K. STEVENSON & CO., No. 177 Broadway.

ONLY TWO LEFT
OF THOSE HANDSOME AMERICAN-BASEMENT HOUSES, NOS. 85 AND 87 WEST 68TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV.; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.
E. KILPATRICK, Builder,
50 WEST 67TH ST.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.
537 AVE. C.—20 feet; 5 stories; $8,600; easy terms; bargain. V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 177 B'way.

To Let for Business Purposes.

CONSTABLE BUILDING,
Fifth Av., N. E. cor. 18th St.
This new and magnificent building is now ready for occupancy, and can be inspected at all times. Elevators running. Covers plot 100x200 feet.

Stores, Lofts, and Offices
FOR RENTAL.
This building is most attractive in arrangement and finish. Contains all modern improvements, and all space on every floor has perfect light. Six rapid-running elevators, four at 5th Av. and two at eastern extremity of building, close to Broadway.
FOR PARTICULARS AND PLANS APPLY TO
GEO. R. READ, Agent,
1 MADISON AVENUE, Cor. 23d Street, and 9 Pine Street.

16 BEEKMAN ST.
FOR RENT.
FIRST, FOURTH, and FIFTH LOFT, from May 1, 1895, for one or three years.
The upper floors are specially adapted for lithographers or kindred trades, where quiet, without noisy tenants to annoy, will be appreciated.
To a permanent tenant or tenants the lofts will be put in perfect order as regards SANITARY PLUMBING, repairs, whitening, and painting.
Electric engine for moderate hoisting purposes, as well as engine of greater power, will be furnished, under control of **EDGAR J. WILLIAMS, Manager of Boyd's City Dispatch,** second floor.
For further particulars as regards lofts, apply to Mr. Williams as above.
For rental of lofts, apply by letter to
GEO. C. EYLAND,
12 Livingston St., Brooklyn, L. I., or to
RICHARD K. MOSLEY,
ARCHITECT,
19 West 24th St., (Madison Square,)
New-York City.
INDEPENDENT sign privileges will be allowed on front of building. No machinery worked by steam will be permitted in the building.

THE WINCHESTER, 1,244 BROADWAY, 31st St., adjoining Hotel Imperial; apartment seven rooms, second floor, fronting Broadway; suitable for first-class dressmaker or milliner; elevator; easy convenience; also smaller apartment and bath; carpeted.

OFFICES TO LET.
Well lighted, low priced offices in No. 23 LIBERTY ST. Apply to HORACE S. ELY & CO., 64 Cedar Street.

31st ST., EAST, 5, 7, AND 9.—Connecting 3 four-story basement, and cellar high-stoop stone-front private dwellings; each 22 feet wide; suitable for hotel or business. MACLAY & DAVIES, 44 Pine St.

32d ST., EAST, 16.—Four-story, basement, and cellar, high-stoop, stone-front, twenty-two feet wide; suitable for business; possession May 1. MACLAY & DAVIES, 44 Pine St.

TO LET—A desirable country store at Harlingen, N. J.; best business stand in the vicinity; rent reasonable. Address EDWIN MANNERS, 76 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

APARTMENT HOUSE
615 Fifth Avenue,
(BETWEEN 49TH AND 50TH STS.)
Fireproof Throughout.
These recently finished apartments (42 feet on 5th Av. by 100 deep) have every modern convenience. Being annexed to BUCKINGHAM HOTEL BY FIREPROOF BRIDGE, tenants can enjoy the exclusiveness of a superb home with the privileges of the best hotel life. All apartments complete for housekeeping. Kitchen and working departments an especial feature. Particulars furnished by applying on premises.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

17 EAST 26TH ST.,
MADISON SQUARE,
near 5th Av., lot 29x200, house and stable; long lease; rental reasonable.
V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 177 B'way.

A MEDIUM 3-STORY, HIGH-STOOP BROWNstone house to let on 47th St., near Lexington Av.; hardwood trim to third story; will decorate to suit tenant; rent only $1,200.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

City Flats To Let—Furnished.

One elegant corner flat of eight rooms in the HOTEL GRENOBLE APARTMENTS, 200 to 210 West 57th St. to rent, furnished, with or without hotel service. Apply WILLIAM NOBLE, Owner.

Country Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

TO RENT—A most attractive country place at Oyster Bay, L. I.; house delightfully comfortable; picturesque grounds; ample stable accommodations. For full particulars address M., Room 19, Empire Theatre.

Real Estate at Auction.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
Tuesday, March 12th, 1895,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, 59 to 65 Liberty St.,
EXECUTORS' SALE
by order of
Nicholas Fish, Hamilton Fish, Stuyvesant Fish, Sidney Webster, } Executors.
OF THE

Referees' Notices.

FIFTY-FIFTH STREET.—Court of Common Pleas, in and for the City and County of New-York.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS BANK in the City of New-York, plaintiff, against FRED C. BLISS and others, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the first day of March, 1895, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, March 28th, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises described as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, and known as and by the street number 532 West 55th Street, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fifty-fifth Street, distant three hundred and twenty-five (325) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Fifty-fifth Street with the easterly side of Eleventh Avenue, and which point is at or opposite to the centre of a certain party wall; running thence southerly parallel with Eleventh Avenue and part of the way through the centre of said party wall one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches; thence easterly and parallel with the southerly side of Fifty-fifth Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Eleventh Avenue, and part of the way through the centre of another party wall one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches to the southerly side of Fifty-fifth Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of Fifty-fifth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, March 5th, 1895.

WILBUR LARREMORE, Referee.

SANDERS, WAGNER & AUERBACH, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 20 William Street, New-York City.
mh7-2aw3wTh&M&mh28

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH AND EAST One Hundred and Fifteenth Streets.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against JOSEPH B. RICHARDSON and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 21st day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate in the City of New-York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northeasterly corner of Eighth Avenue and West Forty-third Street; running thence northeastwardly along the easterly line of the said avenue seventy-five feet; thence inches; thence southeastwardly and parallel with the said avenue seventy-five feet three inches, to the northerly line of West Forty-third Street; and thence northwestwardly along the said line of said street to the point or place of beginning. The said lots being known and designated as Numbers 610, 612, 614, 616 Eighth Avenue and 767, 768, 769 on the map of the Hermitage Farm, on file in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, and being the same premises which were conveyed to Benjamin Richardson by two deeds, one made by Ellison C. Scott and wife, dated 20th August, 1855, recorded in said Register's office in Libei 347 of Conveyances, Page 55, and the other made by John F. Scott and wife, dated 22nd September, 1855, and recorded in the said office in Liber 349 of Conveyances, Page 64.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

CHARLES E. LYDECKER, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh28

EIGHTH AVENUE AND FORTY-THIRD STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against JOSEPH B. RICHARDSON and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 21st day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate in the City of New-York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northeasterly corner of Eighth Avenue and West Forty-third Street; running thence northeastwardly along the easterly line of the said avenue seventy-five feet; thence inches; thence southeastwardly and parallel with the said street one hundred feet; thence southwestwardly and parallel with the said avenue seventy-five feet three inches, to the northerly line of West Forty-third Street; and thence northwestwardly along the said line of said street to the point or place of beginning. The said lots being known and designated as Numbers 610, 612, 614, 616 Eighth Avenue and 767, 768, 769 on the map of the Hermitage Farm, on file in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, and being the same premises which were conveyed to Benjamin Richardson by two deeds, one made by Ellison C. Scott and wife, dated 20th August, 1855, recorded in said Register's office in Libei 347 of Conveyances, Page 55, and the other made by John F. Scott and wife, dated 22nd September, 1855, and recorded in the said office in Liber 349 of Conveyances, Page 64.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

CHARLES E. LYDECKER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh28

WEST ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIFTH Street.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against PATRICK WHELAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 26th day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street distant one-hundred and sixty feet eastwardly from the easterly corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Avenue A, and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; running thence southwardly parallel with Fifth Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall ninety-nine feet; thence northwardly and parallel with Fifth Avenue ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; thence eastwardly along the southerly line one hundred and Thirty-fifth Street twenty-five feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

THOMAS P. WICKES, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh28

WEST ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD Street.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM O. BARTON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 26th day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street distant one-hundred and sixty feet eastwardly from the easterly corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Avenue A, and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; running thence southwardly parallel with Fifth Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall ninety-nine feet; thence northwardly and parallel with Fifth Avenue ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; thence westwardly along the southerly line one hundred and Thirty-fifth Street twenty-five feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.

GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

THIRD AVENUE.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 3.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 27th day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Third Avenue distant seventy-three feet and eleven inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of One Hundred and Sixth Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-three feet; thence northwardly, parallel with Third Avenue, twenty-seven feet; thence eastwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Sixth Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-three feet; thence southwardly and parallel with Third Avenue twenty-seven feet; thence westwardly along the westerly line of Third Avenue twenty-seven feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.

GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

THIRD AVENUE.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 4.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 27th day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Third Avenue distant forty-six feet eleven inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of One Hundred and Sixth Street and Third Avenue; running thence westwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Sixth Street, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-three feet; thence northwardly, parallel with Third Avenue twenty-seven feet; thence eastwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Sixth Street, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-three feet; thence southwardly along the westerly line of Third Avenue twenty-seven feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.

GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 9.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 30th day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Third Avenue distant seventy-three feet and eleven inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of One Hundred and Sixth Street and Third Avenue; running thence westwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Sixth Street, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-three feet; thence northwardly, parallel with Third Avenue twenty-seven feet; thence eastwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-three feet; thence southwardly along the westerly line of Third Avenue twenty-seven feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.

GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 10.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 1st day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Third Avenue distant forty-three feet and eleven inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street and Third Avenue; running thence westwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-three feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue twenty-seven feet; thence eastwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-three feet; thence northwardly along the westerly line of Third Avenue twenty-seven feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.

GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 11.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 3d day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street distant forty-six feet eleven inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street and Third Avenue; running thence westwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-three feet; thence northwardly, parallel with Third Avenue twenty-seven feet; thence eastwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-three feet; thence southwardly along the westerly line of Third Avenue twenty-seven feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.

GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 12.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 1st day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street distant seventy-three feet and eleven inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street; running thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street; twenty-three feet three inches; thence northwardly, parallel with Third Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches, to the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street; and thence eastwardly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street twenty-three feet three inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.

GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH Street.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 13.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 3d day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street distant forty-six feet eleven inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street and Third Avenue; running thence westwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-three feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue twenty-six feet eleven inches; thence eastwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-three feet; thence northwardly along the westerly line of Third Avenue twenty-six feet eleven inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.

GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH Street.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 14.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 3d day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Lexington Avenue distant forty-four feet eleven inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of One Hundred and Sixth Street and Lexington Avenue; running thence eastwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-two feet nine inches; thence southwardly, parallel with Lexington Avenue twenty-six feet eleven inches; thence westwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street twenty-eight feet three inches; thence northwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street; and thence eastwardly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence northwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street; twenty-three feet three inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.

GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH Street.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 15.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 3d day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street distant one hundred and eight inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street; running thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street twenty-eight feet three inches; thence northwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street; and thence eastwardly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street twenty-eight feet three inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.

GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH Street.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 16.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 3d day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street distant forty-two feet eleven inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street; running thence northwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Sixth Street twenty-eight feet three inches; thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street; and thence eastwardly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street twenty-eight feet three inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.

GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH Street.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 17.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 3d day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street distant forty-two feet eleven inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street; running thence northwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Sixth Street twenty-eight feet three inches; thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street; and thence eastwardly, along the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street, twenty-eight feet three inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.

GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH Street.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 18.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 4th day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street distant forty-two feet eleven inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street; running thence northwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Sixth Street twenty-eight feet three inches; thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street; and thence eastwardly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street, twenty-eight feet three inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.

GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH Street.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 19.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 4th day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street distant one hundred and nine feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Sixth Street; running thence northwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches, to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Sixth Street, twenty-eight feet three inches; thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street; and thence eastwardly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street, twenty-eight feet three inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.

GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 20.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 4th day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street distant two hundred and twenty-four feet three inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Sixth Street; running thence northwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Sixth Street twenty-eight feet three inches; thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street; and thence eastwardly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street, twenty-eight feet three inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.

GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 21.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 4th day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street distant one hundred and eighty-two feet three inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Sixth Street; running thence northwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Sixth Street twenty-eight feet three inches; thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street; and thence eastwardly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street, twenty-eight feet three inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.

GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 22.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 4th day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street distant one hundred and seventy-two feet three inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Sixth Street; running thence northwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Sixth Street twenty-eight feet three inches; thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street; and thence eastwardly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street, twenty-eight feet three inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.

GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 23.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 5th day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street distant one hundred and thirty-nine feet six inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Sixth Street; running thence northwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches, to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Sixth Street, twenty-eight feet three inches; thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street; and thence eastwardly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street, twenty-eight feet three inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.

GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 24.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 5th day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday